

The Nation

VOL. LIX—NO. 1522.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

The Late Lord Chief Justice of England. **BY THE PRESENT LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.**

THE RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY, SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE
CATHOLICISM AND APAISM, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP SPALDING
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MODERN POVERTY, W. H. MALLOCK

China and Japan in Korea.

I. BY THE HON. AUGUSTINE HEARD,

Late United States Minister to Korea.

II. BY DURHAM WHITE STEVENS,

Counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Washington.

III. BY HOWARD MARTIN,

Ex-Secretary of Legation at Peking.

OUR LITTLE WAR WITH CHINA, REAR-ADMIRAL CROSBY, U. S. N.
THE PEASANTRY OF SCOTLAND, THE REV. PROF. W. G. BLAIR, D.D., LL.D.
CONCERNING ACTING, RICHARD MANSFIELD
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AERIAL NAVIGATION, HIRAM S. MAXIM

In Defence of Harriet Shelley.—III.

BY MARK TWAIN.

THE CONCEITED SEX, WILLIAM S. WALSH
TENDENCIES OF THE TURF, C. H. CRANDALL
THE READING OF POOR CHILDREN, ALVAN F. SANBORN
RESTLESS FRENCH CANADA, GEORGE STEWART
THE GOOD-GOVERNMENT CLUBS, PREBLE TUCKER,
Secretary of the Council of Good-Government Clubs.

50 cents a copy. \$5.00 a year. Sold by all Newsdealers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post-Office as second-class mail-matter.]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK..... 149

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The New York Judiciary..... 152
 How the Referendum Would Work..... 152
 The Trials of the Statistician..... 153
 The Conservative Reaction in Europe..... 154

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Hadleigh Farm Colony..... 154
 The Fourth Centenary of Correggio..... 156

NOTES..... 157

BOOK REVIEWS:

The End of Emin Pasha..... 160
 Cock Lane and Common Sense..... 161
 Romantic Professions, and Other Papers..... 161
 Studies in Oriental Social Life..... 162
 Congregationalists in America..... 162
 A System of Legal Medicine..... 163
 The Lover's Lexicon..... 163

BOOKS OF THE WEEK..... 164

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of the NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
 Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, \$20 each insertion; with choice of page, \$24.

A page, \$60 each insertion; front cover page, \$80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P.M.

DISCOUNTS.

TIME—		
4 insertions.....	5 per cent.	
8 ".....	10 "	
13 ".....	12½ "	
26 ".....	15 "	
39 ".....	20 "	
52 ".....	25 "	
AMOUNT—		
\$100 within a year.....	10 per cent.	
250 ".....	12½ "	
500 ".....	15 "	
750 ".....	20 "	
1,000 ".....	25 "	
1,500 ".....	30 "	
2,000 ".....	33½ "	

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 11,750 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London at B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.
MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
 Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CALIFORNIA, Pasadena, 124 South Euclid Ave.
MISS ORTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL
 for Girls. Certificates admit to Eastern Colleges.
 \$600 per year.

CONNECTICUT, Bridgeport.
GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Delightful location. Superior advantages. Number of boarders limited. College preparation. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal; Miss ANNIE S. GIBSON, Associate Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Cheshire.
EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT prepares boys for College, Scientific School, and Business. The one hundred and first year opens Sept. 19. Address
 Rev. JAMES STODDARD, M.A., Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.
ACADEMY AND HOME for 10 BOYS.—69th year of Academy, 15th of Home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required. J. H. Root, Prin.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.
WEST END INSTITUTE. Girls. Prepares for any college. Circulars. Early application necessary.
 Mrs. S. L. CADY and Miss C. E. CADY, Principals.

CONNECTICUT, Norwalk.
MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS.—23d year. Primary, Intermediate, and College-Preparatory Courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium. Circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.
POMFRET SCHOOL.—A New Church School for Boys will be opened at Pomfret, October 3. For all information, address
 WILLIAM E. PECK, Head Master.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.
THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL
 for Girls will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Simsbury.
MCLEAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.—College Preparatory. English Courses, French, German, Art, Music.
 Rev. J. B. MCLEAN.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford, Betts Academy.
SCIENCE SCHOOL.—Special Training for Scientific and Technical Schools or for Business. New building, steam heat, electric light, laboratories, gymnasium, shower-baths, extensive grounds.

CONNECTICUT, Washington.
THE RIDGE.—HOME SCHOOL FOR
 six boys. Prepares especially for Harvard and Yale. New plant. Healthful, beautiful location.
 WM. G. BRINSMADE (Harvard, '81).

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.
ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN
 Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Sept. 19, 1894. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.
THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH,
 French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 24, 1894.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.
GUNSTON INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS.
 3038-3040-3042 Cambridge Place,
 Mr. and Mrs. BEVERLEY R. MASON.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 708 Chamber of Commerce.
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW.
 Law Department Lake Forest University. Two and three year course. For information, address
 E. E. BARRETT, LL. B., Secretary.

ILLINOIS, Upper Alton.
WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY
 Sixteenth year. An old and thorough preparatory school, with graduates in Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and other Colleges. Cadets prepared for college or for business. Circular sent on application.
 Col. WILLIS BROWN, Superintendent.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 122 and 124 W. Franklin Sts.
EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY
 School for Young Ladies will reopen Wednesday, September 26. 32d year.
 Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1405 Park Ave.
THE RANDOLPH HARRISON
 Boarding and Day School for Girls. Liberal education. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 27.
 Mrs. JANE RANDOLPH HARRISON RANDALL, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.
SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
 Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
 Fifty-third year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.
ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH
 and German School for Young Ladies reopens September 20, 1894. Principals:
 Miss M. C. CARTER, Miss S. R. CARTER.

Educational.

MARYLAND, Hagerstown.
KEE MAR COLLEGE AND MUSIC
 and Art Conservatory.—A choice school for girls. Finest climate in the world, beautiful grounds, elegant buildings on a hill, large and experienced faculty, all home comforts, rare advantages, reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue and Journal to C. L. KEEBY, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.
MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME
 School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 20, 1894.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.
ABBOT ACADEMY for Young Ladies
 begins its 64th year September 13, offering enlarged opportunities. Three Seminary Courses of Studies and a College-fitting Course. Address
 Miss LAURA S. WATSON, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Barre.
THE PRIVATE INSTITUTION FOR
 Feeble-Minded Youth offers exceptional advantages for this class. Classified School and Home. 250 acres. Send for circular.
 GEO. A. BROWN, M.D., Superintendent.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.
CHAUNCEY HALL SCHOOL (School
 established in 1828.) For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty.
 Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business.
 Chemistry and Physics are taught by laboratory work.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston. Removal to 86 Beacon St.
MR. HALE'S SCHOOL.
 The 12th year will open Sept. 26, at No. 86 Beacon Street.
 Preparation for Harvard and the Institute of Technology. Full Classical Course. Also Modern Language and Scientific Course. Preparatory Department for boys of nine or ten years of age. Gymnasium, with bath-rooms and shower-baths.
 Address till August 1,
 ALBERT HALE,
 5 Otis Place, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 66 Marlborough Street.
CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Boarding and Day School. College preparation; certificate admits to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley.
 S. ALICE BROWN, A.B., AMELIA L. OWEN, A.B.,
 Principals.
 References: Pres. L. Clark Seelye, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Newbury Street.
MISS FRANCES V. EMERSON,
 Successor to Miss Abby H. Johnson,
HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
 20th year opens Oct. 3, 1894.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 110 Boylston Street.
BOSTON COLLEGE OF ORATORY.
 The Delsarte Ideal Training School.
 Send for Catalogue and see our advantages over all other schools.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.
BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYM-
 nastics.—Sixth year will begin September 25, 1894.
 AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
 Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
 Address the Dean.
 EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Bradford.
CARLETON SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
 Men and Boys.—English, Classical, and Scientific. Eleventh year. Fine new gymnasium, schoolrooms, bowling-alley, tennis-courts, etc. Home for 13 students. \$550 per year. Reopens Sept. 19, 1894.
 I. N. CARLETON, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 7 Garden Street.
THE BROWNE & NICHOLS SCHOOL
 for Boys. 19th year begins Sept. 27, 1894, in new special building. Best ventilating obtainable. Eight years' continuous course under the same teachers. Home for a limited number. Catalogue.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Applan Way.
MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and
 Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.
THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL for Young
 Ladies. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.
CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS
 prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
 JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.
POWDER POINT SCHOOL.
 Prepares for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, or Business. Elementary classes for young boys. Laboratories. Individual teaching. Exceptional advantages for home and outdoor life. Fifty boys.
 F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.
PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 "AN IDEAL SCHOOL"—So says a Boston parent. Reference, Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D.
 JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.
THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master.
Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.
MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S
School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Stockbridge.
HILLSIDE HOME.—A Small School for Girls and Boys. Address Miss ADELE BREWER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.
BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
A healthful Summer home for Boys by the Sea. Outdoor life; careful supervision; private tutoring. References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Colt, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mable, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
The Rev. WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, M.A., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wellesley.
WELLESLEY HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prepares boys for college.
Rev. EDW. A. BENNER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wellesley.
HOMESCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Thorough preparation for College. Address Miss A. M. GOODNOW.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND
Classical School. Allen Brothers. The forty-second year of this family school for boys and girls begins Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1894. Prepares for College. Scientific School, Business, and a useful life. Attention to character-building. Send for catalogue, or call Tuesdays at
ALLEN BROTHERS.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.
THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.—Begins 30th year Sept. 12. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics encouraged. Careful training. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West St.
JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE
School for Boys. Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.
MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Courses in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying, Ore-Dressing, and Field Geology. Instruction thoroughly practical. Large equipment. Tuition free. For Catalogue, write to
M. E. WADSWORTH, A.M., Ph.D., Director.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.
MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.
—The "West Point of the West." Beautiful location and healthful climate. No school in the country offers better advantages for thorough preparation for college. Address
Colonel ROGERS, Superintendent.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.
STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND
Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 130 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value \$400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Formerly Miss Morgan's. College-preparatory and Academic Courses. For circular, address
GEORGINA S. WOODBURY, A.B., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, South Orange.
DRYAD HILL.—CHARMING HOME
School for Girls. Beautiful grounds. Thorough instruction. Experienced care given children. Send for circular. Highest references. Address Box 132, East Orange.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Collegiate and special courses of study.
CAROLINE M. GERRISH, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.
FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.
51st Year.
By thorough work we prepare boys for College, for Business, for Life-work. Send for Catalogue.
A. A. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
reopens Sept. 19. Resident, native French and German teachers. Special advantages in Music and Art. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College for Women.
Terms for boarding pupils, \$700 per year.

Educational.

NEW JERSEY, Nutley.
CLOVERSIDE.—A Home School for Girls.
Under patronage of Bishop Starkey. Opens Sept. 26, 1894.
The Misses TIMLOW.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.
THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY
School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Headmaster.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.
KENT PLACE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Elevation 400 feet; beautiful house and grounds; all departments; thorough preparation for college; high standards. Best methods of teaching. Opens Sept. 28. Principal, Miss AMELIA S. WATTS, recently of Mr. Arthur Gilman's School, Cambridge, Mass.
THE SUMMIT SCHOOL COMPANY.
HAMILTON W. MABLE, President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 429 Classon Ave., cor. Quincy St.
BROOKLYN HILL INSTITUTE.
Mrs. C. P. LANE and Miss GORVAN's Boarding and Day School for Girls.

NEW YORK, Buffalo, 284 Delaware Avenue.
BUFFALO SEMINARY.
The forty fourth year. For circulars, address
Mrs. C. F. HARTT, Principal.

NEW YORK, Newburgh.
THE MISSES MACKIE'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
Twenty ninth year.
Certificate admits to Vassar and Wellesley.

NEW YORK CITY, 207 Broadway.
METROPOLIS LAW SCHOOL.
Incorporated June, 1891. ARNER C. THOMAS, LL.D., Dean. Case system of instruction. Degree of LL.B. after course of three years. Morning division, 9 to 12; evening division, 8 to 10. For catalogues, apply to
Prof. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th St.
MISS WHITON and MISS BANGS.—English and Classical School. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Special care in home and school given to little girls. Gymnasium.

NEW YORK CITY, 81 East 125th Street.
NEW YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Mt. Morris Bank.—Bookkeeping, Banking, Correspondence, Stenography, Typewriting, Penmanship, Academics, Modern Languages, etc. For catalogue, address
CARRINGTON GAINES.

NEW YORK CITY, 120 Broadway.
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.—EVENING
Department, Cooper Union. "DWIGHT M. THOMP" of instruction. Degree of LL.B. after 2 years' course. Graduate course added. Fee, \$100.
GEO. CHASE, Dean.

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St., at West End Ave.
VAN NORMAN INST.—Founded 1857.
Mme. VAN NORMAN. Mrs. J. L. MATTHEWS, Principal. Vice Principal.

NEW YORK CITY, 30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.
MISS PEEBLES and MISS THOMPSON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 4, 1894.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 West 47th Street.
MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens October 3.

NEW YORK, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts.
THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen October 3.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 110th St.
THE MISS MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.
EASTMAN COLLEGE.—The most celebrated practical school in America. Bookkeeping, Banking, Correspondence, Stenography, Typewriting, Penmanship, Academics, Modern Languages, etc. For catalogue, address
CARRINGTON GAINES, Box CC.

NEW YORK, Philmont.
ST. MARK'S SCHOOL.—TEN GIRLS
can be received as boarders. Charge, \$280.00.

NEW YORK, Saratoga Springs.
TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY.
Regular and optional courses for Young Ladies; 10 teachers; superior facilities for the higher sciences. Philosophy, Languages, Music, Painting. 40th year.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph.D., President.

NEW YORK, Staten Island, New Brighton.
DR. HAWKINS'S TRINITY SCHOOL
for Boys.—Prepares for college by individual system. Students coached during summer for fall examinations. 26th year begins Sept. 28.

NEW YORK, Tarrytown.
HOMESCHOOL. A BOARDING
and Day School for Girls, will reopen Sept. 19.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 20, 1894. Applications should be made early.

Educational.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
ST. AUSTIN'S MILITARY BOARDING
School. Reference, Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of N. Y. Terms, \$500.
Rev. G. E. QUAIL, R.A. (Trinity College, Dublin), Headmaster.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.
RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARATORY
Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD McDONALD, B.A., Oxford (son of George MacDonald).

OHIO, Cincinnati, Mt. Auburn, 31 Bellevue Ave.
MISS LUPTON has prepared girls to pass without condition the full Harvard examination for admission. There have been pupils from her school the past year at Vassar College, the Cincinnati University, and the Chicago University. A few boarding pupils are received. Circulars are sent on application.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.
MISS NOURSE'S ENGLISH AND
FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
It has individual advantages for a limited number of family pupils and a full course successfully fitting for leading colleges.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 16, 17, 18 Morris Street.
EDEN PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—English and French Day and Family School—reopens September 27.

OHIO, Cincinnati.
MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR
Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

OHIO, New Athens.
FRANKLIN COLLEGE begins 70th yr.
Sept. 3. Board, tuition, furnished room and books, \$2.80 to \$3.00 a wk.; total cost, \$135 a yr.; 8 courses; no salaries; cheapest, safest, best. Catalogue free.
W. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
BYRN MAWR COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN.
situated ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers under graduate and graduate instruction. Awards annually two European Fellowships (value \$500), five Graduate Scholarships (value \$200), and nine Resident Graduate Fellowships (value \$525) in Greek, Latin, English, Teutonic, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History or Politics, Chemistry, and Biology. Full undergraduate and graduate Courses in these departments and in Philosophy and Physics. Graduate Courses in Semitic Languages. For Program or Graduate Pamphlet, address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
COLLEGE PREPARATION FOR GIRLS.
—A few students wishing to prepare for College will be received by Miss Shipley in her home at Bryn Mawr. Thoroughly qualified tutors, well acquainted with college methods and requirements, will be in charge. The energy of the student will thus be utilized to the greatest advantage. Address Miss SHIPLEY, 78 Washington St., Newport, Rhode Island.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
MISS BALDWIN'S
DAY, BOARDING, and COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS reopens Sept. 26, 1894. Address
Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton, near Philadelphia.
ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL.
A HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Illustrated Catalogue. CHARLES H. STROUT, F. E. MOUTON, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelton Ave.
MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING
and Day School.—26th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Kingston.
WYOMING SEMINARY.
Coeducational. One of the largest and best equipped Seminaries in the U. S. Average experience of teachers, ten years. Literary and Scientific Courses, College Preparation, Business, Music, Art, and Education. For Catalogue, address
REV. L. L. SPRAGUE, D.D., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lancaster Co., Lititz.
LINDEN HALL SEMINARY
For Girls and Young Women. One hundred and first year opens September 12.
For circulars apply to
CHARLES B. SHULTZ, D.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 4110 and 4112 Spruce St.
MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND
Day School for Young Ladies.
Liberal Education, with Preparation for College, French, Art, and Music.
Mrs. JULIA R. TUTTILER, Associate Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.
MRS. COMEGY'S and MISS BELL'S
English, French, and German Boarding School for young ladies reopens October 1.
Students prepared for College.
Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.
MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND
Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Opens Sept. 26.

[Educational continued on page xiv.]



BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE



CHARLTON T. LEWIS



WILLIAM SWINTON



ADAMS SHERMAN HILL



BORDEN P. BOWNE

The Authors' Portraits which surround this paragraph, representing some of the most distinguished types of American scholarship, are taken from Messrs. Harper & Brothers' Illustrated Catalogue of School and College Text-Books for 1894, which has just been published. This catalogue contains descriptions of a large number of standard text-books and works of reference by well-known authors, including nearly a hundred volumes of books for **Supplementary Reading**. Instructors and others interested in getting the best text-books for class use are invited to send for it.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York



SIMON NEWCOMB



HENRY DRISLER



NOAH K. DAVIS



WILLIAM J. ROLFE



JOHN D. QUACKENBOS

A NEW METHOD IN BIOLOGY.

DODGE'S PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

Introduction to Elementary Practical Biology. A Laboratory Guide for High Schools and College Students. By CHARLES WRIGHT DODGE, M.S., Professor of Biology, Rochester University. Crown 8vo, Cloth, \$1 80.



CHARLES WRIGHT DODGE

Professor Dodge exemplifies in his method the teaching of Huxley, who said: "The ideal of scientific teaching is, no doubt, a system by which the scholar sees every fact for himself, and the teacher supplies only the explanations." This is exactly what it is aimed to accomplish in the *Introduction to Elementary Biology*, just published by Harper & Brothers. The author seats the pupil at the laboratory table, equipped with microscope and other necessities; then, by a series of progressive studies, manages to have the learner discover for himself the morphology and physiology of the cell, both animal and vegetable. Our special point of commendation is not so much the system of exercises, though that is admirable, as it is the motive which is made to inspire the student. Under Professor Dodge's guidance it would be hard indeed to resist the love of Nature.—*Buffalo Express*.

SOME OPINIONS

I think it the most helpful laboratory guide in Biology that has yet appeared. I shall certainly take the occasion to try it in my class.—H. W. COHN, Ph.D., Professor of Biology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The teaching of Biology is completely revolutionized by this

method of study.—CHARLES HENRY HITCHCOCK, Ph.D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

The book is the work of one who is evidently not only master of his science, but also master of the more difficult art of the teacher.—W. A. EDWARDS, Principal of High School, Rockford, Ill.

The price of Dodge's *Introduction to Elementary Practical Biology* is \$1 80, or by mail, postpaid, \$1 95 per copy. A sample copy will, however, be forwarded to any teacher who may wish to examine it with a view to class use, on receipt of \$1 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.

OLMSTED'S COLLEGE PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH REVISION. BY SHELDON.

An Introduction to Natural Philosophy. Designed as a Text-Book in Physics for the Use of Students in College. By DENISON OLMSTED, LL.D. Revised by E. S. SNELL, LL.D., and R. G. KIMBALL, Ph.D. *Fourth Revised Edition*, by SAMUEL SHELDON, Ph.D. (Würzburg), Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. 8vo, pp. xiii., 466. Price, for introduction, \$2.50; by mail, \$2.75. Copies for examination mailed to Professors upon receipt of Two Dollars.

The Third Revision of Olmsted's Natural Philosophy was published in 1882. Since that date many changes have been made in the technical nomenclature of Physics, many improvements in the methods of presentation of complicated portions of the science have been published by experienced educators, and, above all, the whole subject of Electricity and Magnetism has outgrown its former apparel. For the Fourth Revision, the whole book has been carefully gone over, the requisite changes made, and several chapters entirely rewritten.

Many new engravings from drawings made expressly for this edition have been inserted.

The experience of those who have used this Revision since its publication in the autumn of 1891 is proof of its value as a text-book in Physics adapted to the requirements of a college course. As now presented it is believed to contain all that is necessary for this department of a liberal education.

From **Prof. James S. Stevens**, Maine State College. June 25, 1894
I intend to use Olmsted next year. The Librarian of the College will order during the vacation.

From **Prof. J. H. Selden**, Ozark College (Mo.). July 16, 1894
I am much pleased with it and shall adopt it in the classes. It is not so cumbersome as —, and yet contains a pretty thorough course in Physics.

From **Prof. J. J. Jessup**, Pacific College (Ore.). December 18, 1893
I have decided to adopt it as a text. I am highly pleased with the book.

From **Prof. W. S. Axtell**, Yankton College (S. D.). November 21, 1893
I have a class in the Philosophy, and can say that the book is proving very satisfactory. I expect to use it hereafter.

From **Prof. J. Westlund**, Bethany College (Kans.). October 28, 1893
I have examined it thoroughly and am very much pleased with it. I heartily commend it as a work of high grade in Physics.

From **Prof. T. J. Wooster**, Mercer University (Ga.). September 30, 1893
Just after writing to you I saw Prof. Sellers, and we examined his copy of the Philosophy. I am pleased with its treatment of Mechanics, and have adopted it.

From **Prof. E. B. Knew**, Midland College (Kans.). September 19, 1893
I have carefully examined it, and think it meets our wants better than any other work, and therefore I shall introduce it with my class next year.

From **Prof. V. O. Peterson**, Augustana College (Ill.). August 8, 1893
I have decided to introduce it as a text-book in my classes the coming school year.

From **Prof. J. M. Sullivan**, Centenary College (La.). March 20, 1893
On examining the Fourth Revision I find it so well adapted to the needs of the ordinary college course that I intend to adopt it for the use of next year's classes.

From **Prof. Alfred N. Cook**, Amity College (Iowa). January 16, 1893
I believe Sheldon's Olmsted is one of the best books published for college use. The book has not yet been adopted here, but I think we shall do so.

From **Prof. S. H. Miller**, Thiel College (Pa.). July 5, 1893
After an examination of every part I must say that I am exceedingly well pleased with the book.

From **Prof. Theodore Sterling**, Kenyon College (Ohio). June 8, 1893
Its long and successful use by the best teachers demonstrates its value, and its frequent careful revisions have kept it abreast of the sciences of which it treats.

From **Prof. C. J. Rollefson**, St. Olaf's College (Minn.). May 15, 1893
I like it better than any other text-book in Physics that I have examined. I think I shall introduce it next year.

From **Prof. J. M. Hussey**, Western Normal College (Iowa). April 24, 1893
I am much pleased with it. Shall try to use it here next year.

From **Prof. S. J. Saunders**, Hamilton College (N. Y.). April 3, 1893
I am not yet sure that I shall use the Philosophy as a text-book next year; it is the best I have seen yet.

From **Prof. D. J. McAdam**, Washington and Jefferson College (Pa.). Apr. 8, 1893
We already use Sheldon's edition with the Juniors. Have just introduced its use in the Sophomore Class.

From **B. Byron Lower**, State Supt. Public Schools (Idaho). March 24, 1893
I can assure you that in my judgment, as a text-book in Physics, there is none its superior or even its equal.

From **Prof. A. R. Whitehill**, West Virginia University. March 27, 1893
I am very much pleased with the work, and may possibly find a place for it in one of my classes next year. It is a good work for the students who have the mathematical training necessary for its use.

From **Prof. S. H. Kirkwood**, Macalester College (Minn.). February 27, 1893
It gives me pleasure to state that at the opening of the year Olmsted's College Philosophy was introduced in our course and proved very satisfactory.

From **Prof. J. F. Eastwood**, Georgetown College (Ky.). September 17, 1892
I have taught several different books on the subject, and like yours better than any other.

From **Prof. W. A. Bartlett**, Tabor College (Iowa). March 20, 1893
From what I have seen of it I believe it is what we want, and shall probably adopt it next year.

From **Prof. S. G. Jenks**, Kalamazoo College (Mich.). September 7, 1892
I have decided to use it in my class this present year. This is equivalent to saying it is the best book I find for a general college course.

From **Prof. Wm. McCracken**, Geneva College (Pa.). November 19, 1892
I am so much pleased with the work that I shall introduce it in my classes this year.

From **Dr. Geo. M. Phelps**, State Normal School (Pa.). March 22, 1893
I believe that we shall presently be able to use it here.

From **Prof. J. F. Sellers**, Mississippi College. September 23, 1893
It is just the book I need for my work.

From **Prof. T. J. Deupree**, S. W. Bapt. University (Tenn.). August 12, 1894
I am very much pleased with Sheldon's Olmsted.

From **Prof. H. J. Clements**, New Orleans University (La.). June 30, 1894
I am convinced of the merits of this revision, and in many respects its superiority over any other.

From **Prof. W. S. Hartshorn**, Bates College (Me.). May 31, 1892
I have been using Sheldon's Revision during the past year, and am much pleased with it.

From **Prof. L. A. Johnson**, Trinity University (Tex.). July 3, 1892
The Physics has been adopted as the text book in the college course. It suits us better than anything else we have seen.

From **Prof. Geo. G. Hitchcock**, Washington Ag. College (W. V.). July 21, 1892
I am greatly pleased with it, and glad that it maintains its high standard of excellence. I shall introduce it soon.

From **Prof. B. P. Gaillard**, No. Ga. Ag. College (Ga.). June 17, 1892
I adopted it and used it as a text-book in my Junior Class. I am very much pleased with it. It suits my purpose better than any other book on that subject I am acquainted with.

From **Prof. M. J. Elrod**, Illinois Wesleyan University (Ill.). January 13, 1892
I thank you for it, and I think I shall be able to plan my work so as to use it next year.

From **Prof. W. S. Ryland**, Bethel College, (Ky.). May 28, 1892
I am using it as a text-book for my Senior Class. All things considered, it is the best for my use I know of.

From **Prof. L. C. Haynes**, Greenville and Tusculum Coll. (Tenn.). June 10, 1892
We used Sheldon's Olmsted with our class last year, and with great satisfaction to both teacher and class. The work of revision has been well done. Electricity and Magnetism, the part rewritten by Prof. Sheldon, deserves special mention.

From **Prof. J. S. Dawson**, Georgetown College (D. C.). May 28, 1892
I have examined the new edition, and have proposed to the President and Directors of the College to use it.

From **Prof. J. H. Montgomery**, Allegheny College (Pa.). April 11, 1892
I have received the copy which you sent me, and think I will introduce it next year into my classes.

From **Prof. J. T. Lovewell**, Washburn College (Kans.). February 20, 1892
I am so well pleased with it that I shall probably introduce it into my next class.

From **Prof. J. P. Looney**, Portland University (Ore.). February 13, 1892
I have examined it thoroughly. I feel safe in saying it is the best work on the subject I have seen. I shall use it in the University.

From **Prof. W. W. Hamilton**, Bethel College (Tenn.). January 16, 1892
I like it so that I expect to put it in our own course.

From **Prof. C. E. Barr**, Albion College (Mich.). January 13, 1892
The book is now, to my mind, the most desirable in its general method of treatment of any before the public.

From **Prof. W. W. Hooper**, U. S. Grant Univ., Chattanooga (Tenn.). Jan. 9, 1892
The copy of Sheldon's Revision was duly received and examined. I formed a class in it last fall and am well pleased with the work.

From **Prof. J. C. Adair**, Tarkio College (Mo.). December 20, 1891
I think it an admirable work. If we can arrange so as to have an introductory course I will use it in my higher class work.

From **Prof. J. T. Coleman**, S. C. Military Academy. October 31, 1891
Olmsted's College Philosophy, edited by Sheldon, is, in my opinion, a representative college text-book. It is enough for the student to learn, and, when supplemented by active practice in the laboratory, will be an ideal course.

From **Prof. Peter Engel**, St. John's University (Minn.). November 27, 1891
I have always considered Olmsted's Philosophy an excellent text-book for students sufficiently advanced in mathematics, and think this edition in several respects superior to the former ones.

From **Prof. Isaac S. Hopkins**, Ga. School of Technology (Ga.). Nov. 25, 1891
I think enough of Olmsted's Philosophy to use it with my classes. For clearness of statement, method of treatment, discretion of selection in the mass of material, I know nothing equal to it as a college text-book.

From **Prof. A. W. Kelley**, Battle Creek College (Mich.). November 16, 1891
I have received the copy and am well pleased with it. We will order the new edition before we take up the work again.

From **Prof. Charles Fairman**, Shurtleff College (Ill.). October 30, 1891
I find the alterations very greatly increase the value of the work for educational purposes. I shall probably use Sheldon's Revision as a text book next year.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES COLLINS,

AND FOR SALE BY

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., 5 East Sixteenth St., New York,

TO WHOM ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

No Library is Complete
Without the Standard
Reference Books.

THESE COMPRISE

The New Chambers's Encyclopædia.

A compendium of universal knowledge, thoroughly up to date, unequalled by any other encyclopædia, either in America or abroad.

In ten volumes.

Cloth, \$30.00. Sheep, \$40.00. Half morocco, \$45.00.

Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World.

Edition of 1893. A complete pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the world, containing notices of over 125,000 places, with recent and authentic information respecting the Countries, Islands, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Towns, etc., in every portion of the globe. Invaluable to the student, teacher, banker, merchant, journalist, and lawyer.

One volume. Large 8vo.

Sheep, \$12.00. Half Russia, \$15.00.

Patent Index, 75 cents additional.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary

giving memoirs of the eminent persons of all ages and countries, from which may be gathered a knowledge of the lives of those who have made the world's history famous.

One volume. Large 8vo.

Sheep, \$12.00. Half Russia, \$15.00.

Patent Index, 75 cents additional.

Worcester's Dictionary,

the standard Dictionary of the English Language, and so accepted by the great body of literary men.

Large 4to.

Sheep, \$10.00. Half Russia, \$12.00.

Patent Index, 75 cents additional.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Specimen Pages of any of the above Books sent free on application to the Publishers.

J. B. Lippincott Company,
PHILADELPHIA.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

HISTORICAL TALES.

School Edition.

The Romance of Reality.

By CHARLES MORRIS, author of "Half-Hour Series," "Tales from the Dramatists," etc. FOUR VOLUMES.

America, England, France, Germany.

12mo. Full cloth, 75 cents per volume.

In each volume the author briefly but pointedly recites from twenty-five to thirty-two stirring events in the annals of the respective nations. The tales gathered within these charming volumes have at once the attractiveness of the novel and the merit of truth. "The Romance of Reality," the sub-title of the work, admirably indicates its character, for within its pages may be found grouped the sum of those romantic and eventful incidents which form the pith of the history of the leading modern nations, and many of which have long been favorites in popular lore.

Lippincott's New Science Series.

SHARPLESS & PHILIPS'S ASTRONOMY.....	\$1 00
SHARPLESS & PHILIPS'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.....	1 00
KEY TO SHARPLESS & PHILIPS'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.....	50
GREENE'S CHEMISTRY.....	1 00
KETCHUM'S BOTANY.....	1 00
BERT'S FIRST STEPS IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. (Complete).....	60
BERT'S FIRST STEPS IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. (In two books.)	
Book 1. Animals, Plants, Stones, and Soil.....	30
Book 2. Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology.....	36
BERT'S PRIMER OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.....	36
A COURSE ON ZOÖLOGY. From the French. By W. H. GREENE, M.D.....	75
HOUSTON'S OUTLINES OF FORESTRY.....	1 00

Cutter's New Physiological Series.

BEGINNER'S ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.	\$0 30
INTERMEDIATE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.....	50
COMPREHENSIVE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.....	1 00
ANATOMICAL CHARTS, Human and Comparative. Nine in a set. 2x3 feet, on rollers.....	12 00

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, postpaid, on receipt of price.

J. B. Lippincott Company,
PHILADELPHIA.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Agricultural Analysis.

A Manual of Quantitative Analysis for Students of Agriculture. By FRANK T. ADDYMAN, B.Sc., F.I.C. With 49 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 208 pages. \$1.75.

Practical Agricultural Chemistry for Elementary Students.

Adapted for use in Agricultural Classes and Colleges. By J. BERNARD COLEMAN and FRANK T. ADDYMAN. With 24 Illustrations. 12mo. 96 pages. 50 cents.

Law and Theory in Chemistry.

A Companion Book for Students. By DOUGLAS CARNEGIE, sometime Scholar and Demonstrator in Chemistry of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 230 pages. \$1.50.

Select Methods in Chemical Analysis

(chiefly Inorganic). By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., P.P.C.S., P. P. Inst. E. E. Third Edition. Rewritten and enlarged. With 67 Illustrations. 8vo. Pages xxii-718, \$8.00.

Principles of General Organic Chemistry.

By Professor E. HJELT of Helsingfors. Translated from the German by J. BISHOP TINGLE, Ph.D., Assistant in the Laboratory of the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. 230 pages, \$1.75.

Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

A Manual for Students in Advanced Classes. By WILLIAM JAGO, F.C.S., F.I.C. With 78 Woodcuts, and a Colored Plate of Spectra. 12mo. 470 pages, \$1.50.

The Principles of Chemistry.

By D. MENDELEEFF, Professor of Chemistry in the University of St. Petersburg. Translated by GEORGE KAMENSKY, A.R.S.M. of the Imperial Mint, St. Petersburg, and edited by A. J. GREENWAY, F.I.C., Sub-Editor of the Journal of the Chemical Society. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo. \$10.00.

Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry.

By LOTHAR MEYER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tübingen. Translated by P. PHILLIPS BEDSON, D.Sc., Lond., B.Sc. Vict., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and W. CARLETON WILLIAMS, B.Sc. Vict., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Firth College, Sheffield. 8vo. \$2.50.

The Alchemical Essence and the Chemical Element: An Episode in the Quest of the Unchanging.

By M. M. PATTISON MUIR, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 8vo. \$1.50.

"The author furnishes a brief and smoothly written exposition of the gradual transition from the romance of alchemy to the romance of chemistry; the former being described as insecurely founded, false, glaring, and hard, while the second, firmly based and true, constitutes part of the romance of nature itself."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Chemical Lecture Experiments.

By G. S. NEWTH, Royal College of Science, South Kensington. With 224 Illustrations. 8vo. 330 pages. \$3.00.

Chemical Calculations, with Explanatory Notes, Problems, and Answers,

Especially Adapted for Use in Colleges and Science Schools. By R. LLOYD WHITELEY, F.I.C., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry in the University College, Nottingham. With a Preface by Professor F. CLOWES, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. Crown 8vo. Sixty cents.

Practical Physics.

By R. T. GLAZE BROOK, M.A., F.R.S., and W. N. SHAW, M.A., Demonstrators at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. With 134 Woodcuts. (TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.) Fourth Edition. Revised and much Enlarged. 12mo. 689 pages. \$2.50.

Heat.

By MARK R. WRIGHT, Head-master of Higher Grade School, Gateshead. With 136 Illustrations. (LONGMANS' ADVANCE SCIENCE MANUALS.) 12mo. 346 pages. \$1.50.

"A well-planned and well-executed work. . . . The book is in Physics what Remsen's text-book is in Chemistry, a well-prepared outline of the theory and experimental method of exposition of the science."—*Science*, New York.

Electrical Engineering for Electric Light Artisans and Students.

By W. SLINGO, Principal of the Telegraphists' School of Science, and A. BROOKER, Instructor on Electrical Engineering at the Telegraphists' School of Science. With 307 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 640 pages. \$3.50.

"It is as complete as anything we have ever seen. It should meet with a hearty reception among electricians and students of electricity, for it is one of the most comprehensive works ever published. Everything that is necessary to a clear understanding of electric lighting and kindred subjects is found in this volume, and we think that every individual of the classes mentioned would greatly further his own interests by possessing and studying this work."—*The Electric Age*.

Exercises in Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, with Answers. By R. E. DAY, M.A., late Evening Lecturer in Experimental Physics at King's College, London. 12mo. 204 pages. \$1.00.

The object of this book is to lay before the student, under the form of Problems, Numerical Illustrations of the Main Facts of Electricity and Magnetism, with special reference to the Modern Doctrine of Energetics.

Magnetism and Electricity.

A Manual for Students in Advanced Classes. By A. W. FOYSER, B.A. With 317 Illustrations. (LONGMANS' ADVANCED SCIENCE MANUALS.) 12mo. 304 pages. \$1.50.

Telephone Lines and Their Properties.

By WILLIAM JOHN HOPKINS, Professor of Physics in the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50.

Lessons in Elementary Mechanics.

Introductory to the Study of Physical Science. With Numerous Exercises. By SIR PHILIP MAGNUS. New Edition. Rewritten and Enlarged. Thirtieth thousand. With 131 Illustrations. 12mo. 387 pages. \$1.20.

The Steam-engine.

By GEORGE C. V. HOLMES, Whitworth Scholar; Secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects. With 212 Woodcuts. (TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.) 12mo. \$2.00.

Elements of Machine Design.

An Introduction to the Principles which determine the Arrangement and Proportion of the Parts of Machines, and a Collection of Rules for Machine Designs. By W. CAWTHORNE UNWIN, B.Sc., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.) Revised and Enlarged.

Part I. General Principles, Fastenings, and Transmissive Machinery. With 304 Diagrams and Illustrations. 12mo. 476 pages. \$2.00.

Part II. Chiefly Engine Details. With 174 Diagrams. 12mo. 306 pages. \$1.50.

Metals: Their Properties and Treatment.

By C. L. BLOXAM and A. K. HUNTINGTON, Professors in King's College, London. With 130 Woodcuts. (TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.) 12mo. \$1.75.

Our Classified Catalogue of Scientific Books and School and College Text-Books, covering works in all branches of Education, sent to any address, upon request.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 15 East 16th St., New York.

GINN & COMPANY'S

Recent and Forthcoming Publications.

OLD ENGLISH BALLADS.

Selected and edited by Professor F. B. GUMMERE of Haverford College. 12mo. Cloth. xcvi + 380 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.35. (Athenæum Press Series.)

SARTOR RESARTUS. *In Press.*

Edited, with Introduction and Commentary, by ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN, Professor of English in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. (Athenæum Press Series.)

A BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN LYRICS.

Nearly Ready.

Selected and edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Indices, by F. E. SCHELLING, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. (Athenæum Press Series.)

HERRICK. *In Press.*

Selections from the Hesperides and the Noble Numbers. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by EDWARD E. HALE, jr., of the State University of Iowa. (Athenæum Press Series.)

Essays and Letters Selected from the WRITINGS OF JOHN RUSKIN.

Edited by LOIS G. HUFFORD. Illustrated. Half leather. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.10. (Indiana Teachers' Reading Circle.)

STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH CRITICISM.

By LAURA J. WYLIE. 12mo. Cloth. 212 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.10. (Yale Studies.)

THE INFLECTIONS AND SYNTAX OF MALORY'S MORTE D'ARTHUR.

By C. S. BALDWIN, Tutor in Columbia College. Square 12mo. Cloth. 156 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

THE FIRST LATIN BOOK. *In September.*

By W. C. COLLAR, Head-master of Roxbury Latin School, and M. GRANT DANIELL, Principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston. Illustrated. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.10.

P. CORNELII TACITI, DIALOGUS DE ORATORIBUS.

Edited, with Prolegomena, Critical and Exegetical Commentary, Indexes, and a Bibliography, by Professor ALFRED GUDEMAN of the University of Pennsylvania. Large 8vo. Cloth. cxxxviii + 447 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. (Department of Special Publication.)

TACITUS, DIALOGUS DE ORATORIBUS. *In Press.*

Edited by CHARLES E. BENNETT, Professor of Latin in Cornell University. (College Series of Latin Authors.)

ODES AND EPODES OF HORACE.

In Press.

Edited, with introduction and notes, by Professor CLEMENT L. SMITH of Harvard University. (College Series of Latin Authors.)

COLLOQUIA OF ERASMUS. *In Press.*

Edited by VICTOR S. CLARK, Honorary Fellow in History, University of Chicago. (Latin and Greek School Classic Series.)

THE ROMAN PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN. *In September.*

By FRANCES E. LORD, Professor of Latin in Wellesley College.

THE GATE TO THE ANABASIS.

With Colloquia, Notes, and Vocabulary, by CLARENCE W. GLEASON, Master in the Roxbury Latin School, Boston. Small 12mo. Cloth. 47 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, 45 cents. (Latin and Greek School Classic Series.)

HOMER'S ODYSSEY, BOOKS V.-VIII.

Edited on the basis of the Ameis-Hentze edition, by B. PERRIN, Professor of Greek in Yale College. (College Series of Greek Authors.) *In September.*

THUCYDIDES, BOOK III.

Edited by Professor C. F. SMITH of Vanderbilt University. Square. 12mo. Cloth. 320 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.75. (College Series of Greek Authors.)

NEW ANABASIS.

First Four Books, with an Illustrated Vocabulary. Revised by Professor W. W. GOODWIN and Professor JOHN W. WHITE of Harvard University. 12mo. Half leather. With Map and Illustrations. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.65.

ELEMENTARY METEOROLOGY.

By WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, Professor of Physical Geography in Harvard University. 8vo. Cloth. 355 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$2.70.

SCHEINER'S ASTRONOMICAL SPECTROSCOPY.

Translated, enlarged, and revised, by Professor E. B. FROST of Dartmouth College. 8vo. Half leather. Illustrated. xiii + 482 pages. Price, by mail, \$5.00. (Department of Special Publication.)

MEDIAEVAL EUROPE: 800 TO 1300 A.D. *In September.*

By EPHRAIM EMERTON, Professor of History in Harvard University.

A HISTORY OF GREECE.

By P. V. N. MYERS, Professor of History in the University of Cincinnati. *In October.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FRENCH AUTHORS.

A Reader for Beginners. Edited by ALPHONSE N. VAN DAELL of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 12mo. Cloth. v + 251 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, 90 cents. (International Modern Language Series.)

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH WRITERS.

By Mademoiselle ROSINE MELLÉ. 12mo. Cloth. 212 pages. Price for introduction, 75 cents. (International Modern Language Series.)

PREPARATORY GERMAN READER.

For Beginners. By C. L. VAN DAELL. 12mo. 136 pages. Price, for introduction, 40 cents. (International Modern Language Series.)

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES. *In Press.*

Condensed and edited by Professor F. C. DE SUMICHRAST of Harvard University.

MORCEAUX CHOISIS DE PAUL BOURGET. *In Press.*

Edited by ALPHONSE N. VAN DAELL of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

STORM'S GESCHICHTEN AUS DER TONNE. *In Press.*

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by CHARLES F. BRUSIE, Professor in Kenyon College.

FREYTAG'S DOKTOR LUTHER.

In Press.

Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by FRANK P. GOODRICH, Instructor in German in Yale University.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Volume XXIV., 1893. 8vo. Paper. lxxv + 205 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$2.00.

ASSYRIACA. *In Press.*

By HERMANN V. HILPRECHT, Professor of Assyrian and Curator of Babylonian Antiquities. (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania.)

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

A selection of the papers read before the Oriental Club of Philadelphia. Square 8vo. Cloth. 278 pages. Price by mail, postpaid, \$2.00.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING.

By ARNOLD TOMPKINS. 12mo. Cloth. 280 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, 85 cents.

OUR NOTIONS OF NUMBER AND SPACE.

By HERBERT NICHOLS, late Instructor in Psychology, Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth. 201 pages. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.10.

Descriptive Circulars of the above books sent free to any address.

Ginn & Co., Publishers, Boston, New York, Chicago, London.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

The Week.

ON Tuesday began a new era in the industrial history of the United States, when the first step for more than a generation was taken in the direction of the emancipation of commerce from the shackles of mediaeval exclusiveness and the fallacies of the mercantile system. For many reasons this step has been far more difficult to take than any subsequent one will be. Arrayed against its policy there have been the solid ranks of the Republican party, while the protectionist element among the Democrats has, with only too much success, resisted reform and limited the reduction of duties. Nevertheless, a measure of reform has been adopted, and the attitude of the country has been thereby changed. Henceforth we face, not toward increasing corruption in political campaigns and in the halls of Congress, but towards greater purity. We are turning away from an atmosphere foul with open lobbying and secret bribery to one in which the purchase of favorable legislation will cease to be a principal element, not only because it will not be practicable, but also because it will no longer be thought desirable. After the first plunge, the new medium of freer trade will be found by great numbers of people to be not only less terrible than they supposed, but even positively beneficial; and this will be peculiarly the case with many of the manufacturers.

The decision of the Treasury Department to allow withdrawal from bond without payment of duty, in the case of all goods put on the free list, is certainly good sense and presumably good law. It is, moreover, but a small number of articles that will be affected by the decision—pig tin and wool being the chief. The statement is given out that if anybody feels "aggrieved" at the secretary's interpretation of the law, he can test the matter in the courts. But it is hard to imagine who could feel aggrieved. The importers will not consider it a hardship to be let off paying thousands of dollars in duties, nor will the manufacturers rebel at getting their raw material cheaper, or the consumers at obtaining the finished product at a lower figure. The tin-miners have too many suits for fraud to defend just now to care about resisting the free entry of tin to compete with their mythical product. We should think it possible that the Political Shepherds would have grievous sensations at seeing wool come

in duty free, but it is doubtful if they will stop over so small a matter as this Treasury decision. They have the far grander work on their hands of fulfilling their old threat to make the manufacturing towns of New England howling wastes.

That wool-laden bark, cruising off Boston harbor until the new tariff came into effect, ought to be significant of much to our protectionist brethren. The dreadful avalanche of foreign free wool is already upon us, and yet the price of domestic wool is advancing and the woollen mills are preparing for a great rush of business. What has McKinley to say to this? Does he mean, as he says, promptly to restore protection to wool and woollen manufactures, and stop all this hideous prosperity? If something is not speedily done, we shall actually be exporting shiploads of carpets, and how could Messrs. Lawrence and Delano survive that? Ah, but the Bradford manufacturers are smiling as they think how they will soon be swamping us with their goods. But the *Wool and Cotton Reporter* declares that there is nothing in this, and that American manufacturers have not been asleep all this time, but have been preparing to make goods as cheap and desirable as can be had anywhere. All they have lacked before is the wool to do it with, and now that they have got that they are ready to outsmile any Yorkshireman of them all.

The strike in the cotton mills at New Bedford and Fall River has been very gingerly handled by the high-protection press. Here, apparently, was a splendid chance to show how the new tariff was already operating, and to ask the workmen how they like it. But, to the surprise, doubtless, of their long-suffering readers, there has been an almost dead silence about this "object-lesson." This is doubtless because they clearly remember what the cotton schedule of the new tariff is, and how it came to be adopted. Reference to the *Congressional Record* of June 12 will show what it is that is now muzzling them. On June 11 Senator Jones brought in a completely recast cotton schedule. One amendment after another was offered and was put through without debate or opposition, until at last Senator Dolph, who was not in the secret, jumped up in amazement to know what it all meant. This was the biggest surprise of the session, he affirmed. "Here is one of the most important schedules in the bill, which covers ten pages of closely printed matter, and it has been substantially

disposed of in thirty minutes." Where was the vigilant and aggressive Aldrich? Why was Senator Hoar so suddenly, if refreshingly, silent?

Thus called upon, Senator Aldrich had to take the floor, and proceeded to chain up all the protectionist dogs in this fashion: "This schedule," he said, "which was prepared by a number of manufacturers of Fall River so far as the price of cloth is concerned, is perhaps the most scientific schedule that has ever been prepared upon the subject." He went on to say that "the committee deserves the thanks of the cotton-manufacturers of the country." Of course he had to add that he did not think the duties as high as they should be, but he made no opposition to the schedule, to which he had given such a handsome certificate of character. Senator Hoar explained that "we all agreed, I and the Senator from Rhode Island, that the schedule, as proposed, should pass without opposition." Of course, as to the "general wickedness of the bill," the Massachusetts Senator remained of the same opinion, but the Jones amendment to the cotton schedule he agreed with the manufacturers in finding "perfectly satisfactory."

It did not need a despatch from Madrid to inform us that the duty on sugar in the new tariff would make an end of the Cuban reciprocity agreement. Free sugar was the *quid* which we gave for the Cuban *quo*, and the withdrawal of the former necessitates that of the latter. The language of the bill is that "nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate or in any way affect such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act." This is very much like the protestations of the Quaker that he was a man of peace, but that if there was a burglar in the corner where he was going to shoot, somebody might get hurt. Neither the Cubans nor the Brazilians would ever have made their agreements but for the promise of free sugar; and however suavely we may now say that we should like the thing to go on, so far as their concessions to us are concerned, just as before, it is not likely that they will be amiable or green enough to see it in that light. The main consideration in all the reciprocity treaties is effectively destroyed by "the provisions of this act," so that its careful denial of intent to abrogate them is only a piece of humor. On the other hand, the Hawaiian treaty, which was a real and not a sham treaty, is ex-

pressly continued in force until abrogated in the regular way.

The California Republicans this year adopted one of the longest platforms on record, and the telegraphed abstract mentioned only a few of its planks. One resolution, not given in the despatches, begins by "heartily endorsing the proposition that the farmer of the nation, by whose labors the agricultural products of the country are brought to market, should receive a just measure of protection for himself, his labor and his products." It points out that the price of these products is regulated by the amount paid for them in the world's market centres, less the cost of transportation from the place of production, and that, "owing to the great development of staple agricultural products in many of the cheapest labor countries of the world, the prices realized by our farmers have of late been unremunerative." Then comes the practical proposition

"It is our duty to endeavor to change this state of affairs. Hence we approve of the plan that the Government of the United States should reduce the cost of transporting these staple agricultural products from American seaports to foreign seaports, to the end that the prices of these products should be advanced; and for that purpose, inasmuch as an export can be protected in no other manner, we pronounce ourselves in favor of the use of a limited portion of the receipts of the United States customs for such purposes, and pledge our most earnest efforts to have this measure engrafted upon the laws of the land, to the end that the American protective system shall benefit all classes of the people, aid the farmer against the oppressive competition of the cheap-labor countries of the world, and by so doing assist in maintaining that steady demand for labor in manufacturing centres so essential to the labor of our country."

Here we have the latest development of protection. The Government must overcome the natural laws of trade in the interest of one class—those farmers who raise certain crops; just as it has overcome the same laws in the interest of another class—those manufacturers who make certain kinds of goods. In order that the men who raise wheat, cotton, and corn may get more money for their crops, all of the people are to be taxed for their benefit, and the prices of these staples are to be marked up for all in this country who consume them. The rest of us are to be made by law to pay more than we should otherwise do to the raisers of wheat, cotton, and corn, and all hands will then be prosperous.

The first Republican "keynote" for the future was struck by ex-Speaker Reed at Old Orchard, Maine, on Saturday. Democratic incompetency and depravity are set forth with Mr. Reed's familiar verbosity; but when the portions of his speech devoted to this subject are eliminated, very little remains. About twenty lines contain all that he has to say of the future tariff policy of his party, and these amount simply to a de-

claration that there is nothing for the good and wise Republicans to do except to stand on guard and prevent the depraved and incompetent Democrats from doing any more mischief. He admits, as the *Tribune* does, that there can be no more tariff legislation till President Cleveland's term expires; but he is not prepared to say that more high tariff will be in order then. He merely says that time is needed in which to permit the country to examine the workings of the new law, "to see precisely what its defects are, and then accomplish whatever remedy is needful to bring the country back to the state of prosperity which it was in when this unfortunate black cloud of Democratic control passed over it." He wishes it to be distinctly understood that the bill is not a finality, and he is braced, like all other good Republicans, to resist the coming of a wave of permanent prosperity.

The Constitutional Convention is gradually fastening one bad provision after another upon the fundamental law which the members are trying to make. Each one of these insures a certain number of negative votes against the whole instrument, and it is apparently only a question of time when their work will be completely waterlogged. The section about prison labor has been cunningly devised so as to prevent the State from selling (except to itself) any articles made in the prisons, while seeming only to prevent contract labor. By injecting the word "product" among the prohibited things, the prison section not only prevents the hiring out of the convicts, but prohibits also the selling of anything they make except to State institutions. They may make clothing for the inmates of the various public asylums, but if they make anything not needed by the State itself it must remain in the prisons till it decays. It is needless to say that this is not a fit subject for a State constitution to attempt to regulate. The General Assembly is always competent to deal with the subject, and ought always to be privileged to do so, more especially since it is compelled to make appropriations for the support of the prisons. The questions of prison labor and prison support ought always to go together. This is just what the labor demagogues want to avoid. They want to have the whole question disposed of for an indefinite period by a body which is under no necessity of providing for the expense of the prisons, and thus take a snap judgment on the people. Mr. Choate vainly endeavored to prevent this outrage—this attempt of a comparatively small number of persons to increase the taxes of all the people, and chiefly of the farmers and other landowners. We venture the prediction that this clause, if finally adopted, will lose more votes for the whole instrument than it will gain.

There could scarcely be a stronger example of the misuse of a constitution than is found in the amendment proposed by the judiciary committee at Albany on the 21st in regard to the corrupt use of money in elections. The amendment simply amounts to a direction to the Legislature to pass general laws forbidding the improper use of money in elections, and also prohibiting corporations from making any contributions to election expenses. We have on the statute books now a great mass of prohibitory legislation of this sort, nearly all of which is impotent because no provision is made for its enforcement. The Legislature has ample authority to make such laws, and needs no additional direction from the Constitution in that respect. What is needed is not more specific and stringent prohibitory laws, but provisions which will furnish the agency for the detection of violations of the laws and the machinery for enforcing the laws. The Legislature has refused repeatedly to give us anything of the kind. It has refused to supplement the prohibitory laws with provisions requiring the sworn publication, after election, by campaign committees and agents, of every dollar received or expended. That is the only way in which the contributions of corporations and individuals could be forced into the light and the use made of them set forth for public contemplation. It is futile to prohibit contributions by corporations, unless we at the same time make it impossible for such contributions to be made without detection. Prohibitory clauses in the Constitution would be of no more use than prohibitory laws on the statute-book; and they would be, furthermore, completely out of place there. The corrupt use of money in elections can be prevented when public sentiment becomes strong enough, first, to compel the passage of laws making such use impossible without exposure, and, second, to compel the rigid enforcement of those laws.

The address of Judge Cooley, as president of the American Bar Association, is full of interest to the laity as well as to the legal profession. He reviews the principal social events of the year, the movement of armies of vagrants upon Washington and the disturbances at Chicago, in such a way as to bring out the significance of the episodes with admirable clearness. Whoever desires to understand what was involved in these movements cannot do better than to read this address, which has been printed in full in the September issue of the *Forum*. As to the Chicago strike, Judge Cooley dismisses Gov. Altgeld's theory of constitutional law briefly. According to that theory, he says, it becomes the duty of the Governors of the States, and not the

President, to see that the federal laws are executed, whereas the Constitution specifically charges the President with this duty. If Gov. Altgeld were right, "the mails might be stopped at Chicago, interstate commerce broken up, and the process of the United States courts refused service, unless the Governor, when disorder was dominant, saw fit to suppress it, or call upon the President to do so." Another point, which Judge Cooley thinks has received no attention, concerns the rights of those to be affected by the strike. The parties were (1) the railroad companies, who, if they had been allowed to be heard, might have demonstrated to the strikers that their action was unreasonable; (2) the Government of the United States, whose postal service was to be interrupted; (3) the people, whose right of transportation was to be suspended. The action of the strikers involved the substitution of arbitrary and despotic power for representative government in ignoring the claims of all these parties.

An idea has got abroad that the Pullman Car Company as a manufacturing concern is "affected with a public interest," so that if the Pullman Car Company makes a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum from the earnings of its sleeping-cars, it ought to pay higher wages to the workmen in its car-building shops than other workmen receive in other car-building shops. Still another popular fallacy is that if the Pullman Company owns and lets houses to its workmen, the rents ought to be reduced whenever the wages are reduced. It is an easy inference from the latter proposition (and Gov. Altgeld was prompt to draw it) that if a strike occurs for any reason, the collection of rent ought to cease until the occupants of the houses resume work. All these queer notions took their start in the idea promulgated by Debs that it was incumbent on the Pullman Company to submit to arbitration the question whether it should raise wages to the scale of 1893 or not.

In the course of the examination of witnesses at Chicago on Monday, Mr. Pullman took occasion to deny flatly all of these propositions. Instead of palliating and apologizing and extenuating, he "took the bull by the horns." If he had not done so, the other side would either have pushed him over the precipice completely, or would have turned the whole controversy into a question of details—as, for instance, whether the rents of the houses were fair or not, whether the company could have paid higher wages than it did pay, or whether it would have been safe to draw from its reserve fund in order to build cars at less than cost. Argument upon these points would have been endless, and would

have furnished a year's supply of ammunition to Altgeld. Mr. Pullman took safe ground, and the only safe ground, when he smote all these anarchistic conceptions in the face as fast as they came up. Of course he will be subjected to a great deal of ignorant as well as malicious criticism, because a great many well meaning people can see only one thing at a time. They can see a great rich company on the one hand paying 8 per cent dividends, and on the other a large number of men with families out of work, and suffering perhaps for the necessities of life. What they do not see is the fact that the Pullman Company must, in the long run, build cars at a profit (or at least without loss), or eventually go down with its employees in one common ruin. The question how much loss it can safely incur in any given period must necessarily be left to the judgment of those who are charged with the responsibility for its affairs, and not to a mayor and board of aldermen or any popular assemblage.

The investigation of Prof. Ely's economic teachings by the regents of the University of Wisconsin is concluded. His accuser, Supt. Wells, practically refused to appear before the committee to support his charges, on the ground that the scope of the inquiry was unfairly limited. He submitted two statements, however, in one of which he admitted that he was not able to prove his charges of personal misconduct. Prof. Ely, on the other hand, explicitly denied that, as charged, he had ever entertained a walking delegate at his house, or had ever taken printing away from a firm because it was non-union, or had given countenance to the strike in Madison. Inasmuch as Supt. Wells's letter containing these grave charges was first published in our columns, we hasten to give Prof. Ely the benefit of his denial of them. These personal matters were wholly between him and Mr. Wells, and if he has been unjustly attacked, as now appears, no one will be better pleased than ourselves to see him vindicated. The nature and tendency of his economic teachings, upon which alone we have pronounced an opinion, are a proper subject for public discussion, upon which different men will hold different views. But we limit ourselves, for the present, to giving as much publicity to Prof. Ely's denials as we did to the charges against him. We may add that our columns would at any time have been open to him or any friend of his to make such denials.

The wickedness of the gold-bugs in pursuing Senator Stewart of Nevada has been often noticed in the press, but who could have imagined that they would send a complaining husband from North Carolina to bring a blackmailing lawsuit

against him? This seems to show the depth of their degradation as well as the height of their malice. Such a suit has been brought, it seems, and the Senator, in trying to account for it, says to a *Herald* reporter:

"There are some things behind this action other than the desire on the part of this man to get money from me. The gold-bugs would like very well to injure my character, and their representatives have conspired to help this man. I have scored some successes against the representatives of the gold interest, and they would like to injure me in any way that they can."

The Senator says that he has expended a great deal of money in hunting up the woman's character in Richmond and other places south of Washington. Why should he go there? That is the place to look for silver-bugs, not gold-bugs. Why did not the Senator spend part of his money investigating Wall Street if he really supposed that the gold-bugs were in this blackmailing conspiracy?

The probability that Russia will take an active part in the quarrel between China and Japan over Corea becomes increasingly strong as one studies her recent military movements and diplomacy in relation to the peninsula. Passing by the massing of her troops, who are also railway and fortification-builders, at Possiette and Vladivostok, we note her remarkable treaty with Corea, signed June 25, 1884. So far as we know, the text of this instrument has not been made public in any European language, but is found in a Japanese translation published last year in Tokio. The Russian is even more detailed than the English treaty, which (in the European view) was considered to be the best of all, and most favorable to the larger Power. Besides providing extra-territoriality for all Russians in Corea, it makes it possible for Russian war-ships to use freely the unopened as well as the open ports of the little kingdom. Although the benefits promised are mutual, yet, since Corea has no navy, and there is no likelihood of her ever availing herself of various stipulations, the text reads wonderfully like the conversations of a bear and a lamb. Although Herr Möllendorf was decorated by the Czar for his active part in the negotiation of this treaty, the Corean Government, whose hand was moved by Li Hung Chang of China, soon gave him *congé*. It is highly suggestive to read this treaty in the light of Russia's diplomacy and interpretation of treaties under Ignatieff in 1861. Then an area of territory as large as France was sliced from China and made a part of Russia, whose borders at once adjoined Corea, with a fordable river, only a few score yards wide, between. Between Gensan, the northern Corean port, and Possiette is less than a day's steaming. Between Russian town and Corean frontier is but twenty-five miles.

THE NEW YORK JUDICIARY.

THERE are several respects in which the system of administering justice in this State might be improved, but apparently so little agreement exists as to either means or ends that the prospects of reform cannot be thought very bright. We presume that every one, whether lawyer or layman, would concur in holding that the Court of Appeals ought somehow to be enabled to decide cases as fast as they come to it, and not to fall into arrear with its business as it does at present. Beyond this there seems to be no consensus of opinion. Many lawyers say that the result should be attained by limiting the number of cases; but some hold that this should be accomplished by forbidding appeals where the pecuniary amount involved is small, while others exclaim against this proposal, upon the ground that a question of law is of the same importance in a matter of \$5,000 as in one of \$50,000.

It may be urged against this view that if two trials are allowed, as at present, in the case of actions involving less than \$500, the chances of injustice are so small as to make the maxim, *De minimis non curat lex*, applicable. If there is an important and novel question of law involved, it will presumptively receive careful consideration, and when it eventually comes before the Court of Appeals in some case of magnitude, that court will seldom reverse decisions so rendered. But, whatever may be the merits of this argument, it is not regarded as conclusive by those who are opposed to limiting appeals by any money standard, and for this reason, we presume, the committee of the Constitutional Convention has not proposed to alter the present restriction. Nevertheless, when we come down to the gist of the matter, it is evident that in one way or another some of the cases that now go to the Court of Appeals must be kept from going there if that court is to be relieved.

It is true that relief might be obtained, in theory, by adding to the numbers of the appellate judges, and an increase to nine members was actually proposed by the committee. A mistake was made in introducing the "bi-partisan" plan of election, so that nothing could defeat the nominees of the two parties; but this was at once observed, and no one appears to defend it. It is evident, however, that the legal profession does not favor an increase in the number of these judges, and it is stated that the present members of the Court of Appeals do not favor it. It is doubtful if a court of nine judges would be as efficient as one of a smaller number, and it is quite probable that its decisions would be less consistent. The court as at present constituted has certainly been a successful institution. Mr. Choate is a competent critic, and at a period when our governmen-

tal machinery receives so much unfavorable comment it is a pleasure to hear him declare that the New York Court of Appeals compares favorably with any similar court, State or national. He does not think that the court would do more work with nine than with seven judges, and so many of the profession agree with him that it is quite probable that the whole judiciary article would have been defeated by the people if the Convention had not rejected the provision for the increased number.

Dismissing this suggested remedy as inefficacious, there is nothing left but to reduce the number of appeals, and this the committee proposes to do by reconstituting the General Terms in such a way that their decisions shall be final in some cases where they are not so at present. In theory the Court of Appeals does not consider questions of fact. In practice the judges have always done so whenever they found it convenient, and have declined to do so when they did not. In certain cases they are obliged to review the facts, and any one reading the reports of their decisions will be struck with the full statements of fact that frequently occur in them. It is proposed now to make the practice correspond with the theory, by creating stronger intermediate courts to settle questions of fact finally before the Court of Appeals can be resorted to. The proposed amendment contains a clause specifically precluding review of a unanimous decision of the new intermediate court or so-called "Appellate Division of the Supreme Court," which holds that there is evidence to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court. This does not affect cases of non-suit, or verdicts directed, or reversals by the Appellate Division, or cases where there is a dissent in that court. But it does, as the report of the committee says, "require that when a trial court or jury has decided that a fact is proved, and five judges in the Appellate Division have unanimously held that it is proved, controversy about that fact shall end; and that any question of law mixed with that fact shall be separately raised and presented in order to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals."

There is much to be said in favor of the constitution of these intermediate courts in place of the useless General Terms, and it seems reasonable to expect that they will furnish the relief desired. We should have been glad to see some endeavor made to lower the excessive salaries, which are a premium upon corruption in offices where it is especially deplorable, and to have had the tenure of office extended; but it is idle to attempt too much reform at one time. What is to be dreaded is that the legal profession may not give its hearty support to the

amendments proposed. Without such support the people will not be induced to vote for them.

HOW THE REFERENDUM WOULD WORK.

A STRONG appeal has been made by a certain school of political writers in this country for the adoption of the referendum principle, and the submission of proposed laws to the people for their judgment. The advocates of the scheme have been active enough in Massachusetts to secure its endorsement in the platforms of both of the great parties, and the last Legislature came very near taking the necessary steps for submitting an amendment to the Constitution, so as to embody it in the fundamental law.

It is a noteworthy fact that, in all the arguments advanced in favor of the system, it seems to be taken for granted that, if any question were submitted to popular vote, every voter would express his opinion upon it. It has been urged that the State would be benefited by having important laws ratified by the people before they should become operative, and a great deal is said as to the advantages of finding out just how the people feel about them. Since the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned, however, the people of that State have been given an object-lesson in the working of the referendum. For years the city of Boston has been discussing the matter of rapid transit. It had become the burning local question. The newspapers have discussed it at great length. It has been repeatedly before the City Council and the Legislature. All sorts of schemes have been proposed from time to time. Finally, what is known as the Meigs plan was endorsed by the Legislature, upon the condition that it should be approved by the people. A special election was called for the sole purpose of deciding the question. There was an animated canvass, and, according to the theory of the referendum, there ought to have been a great outpouring of the people to improve the opportunity thus afforded to decide a most important issue. In point of fact, the total vote was much less than half the poll in the last election for Governor—not quite 30,000, against over 70,000 last November.

The 29,704 men who took the trouble to go to the polls were divided pretty evenly in opinion, 15,542 voting yes and 14,162 no. An important question of public policy was thus decided by the votes of less than a quarter of the men who turn out in an ordinary State election like last year's. Worse still, there is great reason to doubt whether a large proportion of those who voted either way had a clear understanding of the matter. The Boston *Herald* heard of two cases where the voters supposed that

See Spectator
Vol 72
"73-74
"71-904
also
Switzerland
by V...

they were recording their views on the license question, and voted yes because they favored the sale of liquor! When one paper accidentally learns of two such cases, there is every reason to suppose that hundreds of votes were cast quite as ignorantly.

There was nothing exceptional about this Boston experience. Two amendments to the Constitution were submitted to the people at the recent State election in Alabama. One proposed to allow the city of Birmingham to increase her tax-rate, which is necessary for her prosperity. The other proposed to allow any city or school district to vote a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for educational purposes, to supplement the fund raised by State taxation. There was no serious opposition to either amendment, but both failed. They died of sheer neglect. The Constitution requires that a majority of the voters who go to the polls shall vote in the affirmative to carry an amendment, and most men were so much interested in the contest between Oates and Kolb that they did not vote either way on either of the amendments; the total yeas and nays not reaching half the total vote for Governor. The election thus failed to cast any light upon the question whether the proposed changes meet with the approbation of the people.

Almost every vote on a constitutional amendment in this State has been a proof of popular indifference. In 1869, on an amendment providing for equal assessment and taxation, 462,072 votes were cast (for and against), while for the head of the State ticket (Secretary of State) a total of 641,707 votes was cast. In 1876 the people voted on two of the most important constitutional amendments ever submitted to them—those placing the canals and State prisons under single heads instead of the expensive commissions. The total vote of the State for President that year was 1,015,502. The total vote on the public-works amendment was 614,985, and on the prisons amendment 611,184.

The same thing has happened over and over again in other States. It is the rule in many commonwealths that an amendment must receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the voters to carry it; and it is a common thing to have propositions fail to which there is no serious opposition, because those who really favor the suggested change do not care enough about it to take the trouble to express their opinion.

The advocates of the referendum have been arguing the matter as though it were only a question of theory. They say: "Consult the people freely. They will be glad to record their opinion, and we shall find out just what they think." This would be well enough if the matter had never been tried. But it has been tried, repeatedly and thoroughly, in different parts of the country. Experience

has shown that it is the hardest thing in the world to get voters to express themselves on any issue except that of candidates for office. If other propositions are submitted at the regular election, most men who go to the polls will pay no attention to them. If they are submitted at a special election, the majority will not go to the polls; and a good many of those who do go will not know what they are voting for. In either case the referendum breaks down utterly.

The members of the Constitutional Convention did well on Friday to reject the proposed amendment permitting the Legislature to send bills to a public referendum.

THE TRIALS OF THE STATISTICIAN.

It was once said that the only good book which the Spaniards had was the one which exposed the absurdity of all the rest. We will not compare Mr. Carroll Wright's article upon "The Limitations and Difficulties of Statistics" in the current *Yale Review* with the Adventures of Don Quixote; but we are inclined to think that it exceeds in merit a great deal of the statistical work for which Mr. Wright has been nominally responsible. He will not regard this as an unjust aspersion, for, as he points out, the real responsibility for deceptive and misleading figures, or those at least that emanate from Government offices, belongs to the legislative bodies. These bodies are increasingly fond of ordering returns that can be furnished only after the most prolonged and elaborate investigation, and that frequently cannot be obtained at all. But what the ordinary Congressman desires is some sweeping generalization which he can use in the speech that he is preparing for delivery in a day or two, and which will answer his purpose, in many cases, equally well whether it is true or false. There is a story which, if not true, is at least well invented, of a clerk who responded to a demand of this character by saying: "Let me know what you want to prove, and I will furnish the necessary figures." Every one familiar with what passes with the public for statistics knows how easily this can be done.

As Mr. Wright observes, the science or art of statistics is nothing but classification. A certain number of facts are taken which resemble one another in certain respects, they are thrown into classes according to their common features, and the results are expressed numerically. So long as the facts are simple and the points of resemblance few, the danger of error is small. To ascertain the number of human beings existing in a certain place on a certain day is perhaps the easiest statistical task undertaken upon a large scale by governments, yet a moment's consideration is enough to show that the

results can be only approximately true. The census-takers may, and it is known that they often do, falsify the returns. When they are paid, as they often have been, according to the number of heads which they return, it is obvious that they are tempted to swell the figures of population. There are always people who cannot be seen—who are asleep, or sick, or away—and the enumerator has to accept other evidence than that of his own senses as to these. There are great numbers who are to be found in more than one place upon the same day, and some of them are likely to be counted twice. There are others who for the same reason may not be counted at all. The gross discrepancies between the censuses taken in the city of New York by the United States and by the municipal police are too recent to be altogether forgotten, and they illustrate the influence which political considerations may have upon what might be supposed to be the simplest of arithmetical problems.

But when the census-taker is required to do more than simply count the population, his task becomes infinitely more difficult. Investigations as to age are so notoriously unsatisfactory as to give immortality to jokes that must have been stale long before the Christian era. It is said that Wat Tyler's rebellion was occasioned by too pressing inquiries as to the age of his daughter, and Mr. Wright remarks that "an examination of the age statistics under any census or in any country will show a concentration upon the fives. It is much easier for a man to say he is twenty-five, or thirty, or thirty-five, when the enumerator asks the question, than to give his exact age." Nevertheless, Congress has from census to census increased the number of questions to be answered by the people until it is now twenty-nine, covering age, sex, nationality, employment, physical conditions, educational qualifications, naturalization, disease, etc., etc. Many of these questions are answered in the absence of the heads of families by children and servants, frequently with the most grotesque results. In some regions the death-rate has been ascertained by this scientific process to be 2 in 1,000. The superintendent of the census, of course, knows that such figures are false, but he has to use them, and we have the spectacle alluded to by Mr. Wright of a superintendent warning the public to place no confidence in his returns, while prominent physicians were presenting the conclusions to be deduced from them to scientific bodies.

We frequently see startling figures as to the increasing number of the insane presented in the newspapers, giving rise to melancholy predictions. There is probably not the slightest reason for disquiet upon the subject. The definition of insanity, as every one knows, is a

fluctuating one, and it is not only true that many persons are now classed as insane who would not formerly have been so classed, but also more cases are returned than of old. What is true of the statistics of insanity is far more true of those of crime. We do not hesitate to assert that it is utterly impossible to say whether crime in this country is increasing or not. This is not quite true in England, for a number of reasons, and especially because the country is not, like our own, cut up into a number of jurisdictions; but even there no one need attempt to generalize without a practical acquaintance with the details of criminal legislation, of criminal court practice, of police administration, and of prison discipline.

Mr. Wright goes through the whole list of subjects commonly dealt with by the bureaux of statistics—agriculture, manufactures, wages, farm-mortgages, public debts, assessed valuations, etc.—and shows how little value is to be attached to the returns on all these subjects. The worthlessness of the census taken in 1890 was long since exposed in these columns, and the public have not quite forgotten the colossal blunder in the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury which swelled our imports some \$70,000,000 in a single year. But Mr. Wright cheerfully contends that bad figures are better than none, and that we may get nearer the truth if we keep on. Considering the scandalous waste of money in the Census Bureau, to say nothing of the cost of Mr. Wright's own department, and the countless others of like character which the politicians have foisted upon our State governments, we are not so sanguine. Nothing is better worth paying for than accurate information, statistical or other; but the value of false and misleading figures must be expressed by the negative sign.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN EUROPE.

THE flat failure of the demonstration in London on Sunday against the House of Lords is only one of many signs that that decrepit body is not exactly on its deathbed yet. Of course, the occasion chosen by the National League for the Abolition of the House of Lords was not a happy one. Comparatively few people outside of Ireland took any great interest in the Evicted Tenants bill which the Lords had so incontinently rejected. The fight could much better be made on some measure of national importance, to which a great party was passionately committed, as it cannot be said any longer that the Liberal party, as a whole, is committed to any measure relating exclusively to Ireland. The rejection of the Home-Rule bill furnished a better challenge to a life-and-death struggle. On that issue

there was a general disposition among Liberals to make the fight, but Mr. Gladstone discouraged it, and the golden moment passed.

Still, aside from all such questions of strategy and opportunity, there is no denying that the lords are much easier in their minds than they were a year ago. They do not imagine that they are any more respected or better liked, but they have become convinced that the upper chamber will last their time at any rate. They are willing to be considered hateful if only it is admitted that they are a hateful necessity. In this situation their spirits are distinctly rising. Where they used to be melancholy or alarmed or angry, they are now jocose—as jocose as lords ever are. Lord Salisbury, the other day, grew quite jocular when alluding to the threats of abolition, and said that he would fix the date for abolishing the House of Lords at just six months before the Commons were abolished also. Among the radical Liberals, too, there is perceptibly a change of expectation, if not of hope, in this matter of the progress of pure democracy in Great Britain. It was not long ago that they were saying, when the house of hereditary legislators did something more than usually absurd, "What a jolly smash we will make of all that pretty soon." Now they are less sanguine, and have moved the date of the jolly smash far ahead.

Over the Channel, in the land of untrammelled democracy, the swing back towards conservatism is fully as marked. The way the sweeping anti-anarchist laws were put through Parliament in hot haste and by tremendous majorities was an indication of the change which had come over the dream of French democracy. And there is evidence a plenty that this was not simply a temporary panic or reaction of sympathy caused by Carnot's assassination. A contributor to the *Figaro* has been travelling extensively in rural France, and he reports a great change of view among the stiffest republicans of the provinces. Everywhere they asked him about the new President, and their main anxiety was to learn if he was a man of vigor and resolution, with the "necessary grip." One characteristic conversation reported was as follows:

"I am a republican, you understand, and have been ever since the time of Thiers. I cried with Gambetta, 'Le cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi.' I believed with Carnot that the danger was from the conservatives. I thought the secularizing laws were necessary, and approved the military laws and the school laws and the organization of trade unions, and I endorsed strikes. But what's the use? The evidence is clear that we've gone too far, and everybody is convinced of that even if he does not dare to say so. We are simply perishing with these inflammatory measures, destructive of all authority as they are. What we want of Casimir-Perier is to reverse the engine."

The cause of this conservative reaction is clear to the dullest mind.

People are suddenly becoming reluctant to part with any institution, however offensive or anachronistic, which stands for governmental authority and social stability, because they see all authority and stability seriously menaced. Many who were bold innovators a couple of years ago, ready to cry "Down with the Lords!" at the top of their lungs, have begun to look about at their fellow-innovators, and are getting alarmed at the company they are in. Here walks a man with a bomb under his coat, and there is a reformer who wants to abolish private property and rent and "industrial slavery," and who will abolish also law and custom and the House of Commons or anything else that stands in his way. These are the men, with crimes of violence as a part of their political creed, and the destruction of the whole framework of society as their aim, who have been like a draught of *elixir vitae* to the House of Lords, and are at this moment playing into the hands of the conservatives in every country of Europe.

What they intended, they said, was to hasten the evolution of democracy. The existing process was too slow to suit them. Things were moving their way, they admitted, but it would take a century or two, at the present rate, to bring about what they aim at. So why not hurry up the evolution a little by the aid of incendiary speeches and confiscating laws and an occasional explosion of dynamite? But, alas! democratic evolution is a slow coach that will not be hurried. When you try to frighten it into a faster pace by throwing bombs under the wheels, the postillions have a fashion of turning soldiers, and the passengers begin shooting out of the windows in the most ugly and disheartening way. Then they get out and hold a council of war, and ask soberly if the coach has not been going too fast instead of too slow. Meanwhile, the men in too great a hurry are riddled with bullets or beheaded, or left to watch the painfully slow evolution of society out of a prison window.

HADLEIGH FARM COLONY.

LONDON, July 30, 1894.

In a recent number of the *Nation* (July 5, "The Real Problem of the Unemployed") appear these words: "The real problem, therefore, is not to provide work, but to make men competent and willing to work." This is exactly what the Salvation Army professes to do in the Hadleigh Farm Colony, an outcome of the "Darkest England" scheme propounded in 1890. Gen. Booth obtained more than £100,000 from the English people, and of this sum £85,000 has been spent on the purchase of a farm in Essex (on the north bank of the Thames, and about six miles from the open sea) and on its proper equipment for the training of some 300 men to be drawn and constantly renewed from the London slums.

Shortly after reading in the *Nation* the article already mentioned, I took the train at

Liverpool Street Station for Rayleigh, the nearest Great Eastern station to the famous colony, established three and a half years ago, for the express purpose of examining and reporting upon how far the colony fulfils its aim of training men to work. The Governor, Col. Stitt, sent a vehicle to meet me, and for some miles I was driven over tame but pretty English scenery—beautiful trees, peaceful cottages, grazing cattle, fields of waving corn, green pastures and quiet waters. Presently we descended at the Governor's office, a modest, not to say mean-looking, wooden shanty, reminding one of the dictum of a lady visiting the colony, who observed that they had built a palace for the cows and a pigsty for the Governor. Col. Stitt seems a suitable man for the post: a good eye for land, a kindly manner calculated to produce respect but not fear from the men, infinite patience and faith in human nature; not a man to stand much humbug, nor yet one to expect to make silken purses out of sows' ears. He has a mixture of Scotch, Irish, and French blood in his veins, visible in his judgment, foresight, kindly humor, and suavity. Being busy, he made me over for an hour or two to the care of Staff-Captain Smith, his aide-de-camp and secretary, and in his company I visited several buildings before the midday meal.

The farm consists of some 2,800 acres, of which 1,000 acres at certain periods of the tide are under water, much of which is nevertheless useful for grazing purposes. A long creek or bayou of the Thames lies to the south of this estate; fishing rights in it are let off for the sum of £140 per annum. Three small farms are also let off. The colony managers have the mixed satisfaction of knowing that their settlement has greatly raised the value of land in the neighborhood, as they find when they want to buy portions dividing their estate. A small railway, connecting London, Tilbury, and South End, divides the low marsh land from the higher land sloping to the north. The colony has four miles of frontage to good country roads, and a water frontage of three miles to the Thames. Excellent authorities were consulted as to the purchase of this estate. Mr. Bird, inspector to the Board of Agriculture, gave it as his opinion that "no more desirable, suitable, or appropriate property for the purpose of the scheme could be obtained," and this opinion was confirmed by other competent persons.

What strikes the eye of the visitor to the colony is the scattered appearance of the buildings. They are dotted about here and there, numerous, but far from imposing. True, there is a street, but one side thereof is mainly composed of corrugated-iron cottages, which, though tidy and even trim, are of small architectural pretension. To the right is one of the largest buildings, the Salvation Army Barracks, built at a cost of £630, and rented by the spiritual wing from the social wing at £1 per week. The dormitories are eight in number, of various sizes, and with a little arrangement are capable of holding 350 men. I carefully inspected them. The men are provided each with an iron bedstead, seaweed mattress covered with American cloth, a box for private belongings. My visit was in July, but I was shown the arrangement which exists for heating the dormitories in winter. A lavatory with between thirty and forty basins permits that number to wash at one time; there are four baths at one end of the laundry for the sake of a good supply of hot water. The beds were being sponged with paraffin as I entered, Capt. Smith informing me that the

struggle for cleanliness has to be incessant. Most of the men pretty readily acquire decent habits, but the system of recruiting from the London slums lays them open to fresh danger from vermin with each arrival. Many of the men, too, have been on the tramp for weeks or months. They arrive at the colony dirty, foot-sore, eaten by vermin; boots that will hardly hold to the feet, no shirts to their backs. A crematorium has been built in which the necessary baking process is carried on.

The dormitories are not all exactly alike. As a man rises, as his power to work improves, he gradually acquires little comforts, a better bed, such privacy as a cubicle affords, an improvement in his dietary. The Governor of the colony binds himself to supply only lodging, board, and work. Even the clothes which are supplied to men whose case is desperate, are paid for. This is done by a bonus system, paid weekly on Friday. The colonists receive sums varying from sixpence to four or five shillings, in a few cases as much as ten shillings. Even partially reclaimed workers are not allowed to handle all their bonus; a credit account with the Governor is opened for each man, who must compulsorily save two-thirds of his bonus. In the case of drunkards, great care is exercised with regard to touching even a third of their sum, as outside the colony is the village public-house, a standing temptation to such men. Practically, a night's lodging is not refused to any destitute man in need of it, who appears to claim the help of the Army. On the occasion of my visit, there were 260 men under the care of the Governor. For the most part, they are cases selected from the "Elevators," or Salvation Army workshops in the slums, sent to the Essex farm, on the recommendation of a gentleman of independent means who has some knowledge of the character and suitability of the men whom he recommends.

After visiting the dormitories, we passed to the library, well-stocked with illustrated periodicals, to the laundry, kitchen, refectory, smoke room, boot-making department, to a capital dairy fitted up with the latest improvements, to the piggeries, with fat, snorting pigs rooting among the fodder, to the palatial cowshed with forty-eight sleek milch kine, excellent specimens of Salvation cattle, to the tomato houses, with heavy clusters of ripening fruit. A small drawback seemed to be the bad roads and the plague of flies which almost infested the place. The managers urgently need £2,000 to make roads; walking on clay in wet weather is a heavy job, and housewives complain that the clay will not remain outside. Flies seem to abound in the neighborhood of farming operations; cattle and manure attract them in thousands. Their size, audacity, as evinced in an insolent buzz, struck me as phenomenal; their determination to inspect everything far surpassed my own.

The number of the colonists has been mentioned as 260; it must be understood that besides there are about 100 permanent officials, superintendents, heads of departments, foremen of different industries, who do not change, and who form the framework of the unskilled labor; they are the element which lends cohesion to the scheme. About 40 acres have been planted with fruit-trees and plants, and 60 acres have been converted into a market garden. Both these enterprises pay well; the colony is within 6 miles of Southend-on-the-Sea, a health resort filled with visitors just at the time the colony has large quantities of fruit and vegetables to dispose of. As already stated, a small railway runs through

the farm colony; considerable dissatisfaction exists because the company shows no inclination to treat the colony reasonably in the matter of a small station or even a good siding. In the matter of fruit it is safe to say that Salvation strawberries, raspberries, currants, yield to none in quality, and in a few years the fruit-trees will, it is expected, give an excellent return for expense incurred. Fruit-picking within reach of London is generally given over to the denizens of the slums, who are conveyed to the scenes of action in train-loads, and usually convert the rural scene into more or less of a slum during their labors. At the colony great care is exercised in the choice of pickers; the moral experiment, which forms a large half of the scheme, will not allow of indiscriminate association. For the same reason the colony is as complete in itself as the Governor can make it, in order to prevent the necessity for much communication with the village. Even a tobacco license has been obtained, for though thorough-going Salvationists do not approve of tobacco, they find that some concession to human weakness is the highest wisdom. Permission to go beyond the colony has to be asked, but as the tract is several miles in length, this is not so great a hardship as one might fancy. Games, too, are provided for the men; football, cricket, quoits, racing, jumping, tug-of-war, are all encouraged.

The very night before my visit, so the Colonel told me, a man had asked permission to attend the village church, and as he was steady and industrious, he readily obtained it. Alas, he visited the public-house, spent his ready money on bad whiskey, and the next morning, feeling that he had disgraced himself and the colony, he decided to depart, and informed the Colonel of his decision. Good; his account should be made up and his savings made over to him. When he appeared at the office, crest-fallen, bundle in hand, in his kindly way Colonel Stitt led him to talk over the whole affair, to acknowledge the error he had made; and by wise encouragement as to the good work he had done, and the physical benefit received from his stay at Hadleigh, the man was led to reconsider the matter and finally to return to his place.

Later in the day the Governor had a trap harnessed, and we drove as far as the roads would permit, to inspect other industries in operation on the farm. A rabbit warren with 1,200 rabbits reared for the market and a thriving poultry-farm interested me much. We drove round fields of waving corn, wheat, barley, oats. The rich alluvial ground grows excellent crops, and unless rain-storms do mischief now, the harvest will be the heaviest England has had for years. A wharf has been built on the water-way; cheap water-carriage may possibly induce the railway to hear reason in the matter of a good siding. We visited the saw-mills, the wheelwright's shops, blacksmith's shop, the brick-making industry. This last is somewhat important, employing forty men. Excellent brick clay is found on the land, and this is wisely utilized. Nearly all the bricks used in the colony have been made at the kilns, and a large and growing market is found for the bricks both in the immediate neighborhood and in London. As already stated, a considerable number of the cottages are built of corrugated zinc; the dormitories have a brick foundation, but are mainly wooden. On returning from the wharf, we rode back in front of a locomotive. The colony has been enterprising enough to build a railway connecting the wharf and brickworks, at

an expense of £8,000. This was done by the advice of a noted railway contractor, who agreed to build it without any profit to himself.

Probably it would be a difficult matter to get any two experts out of a score to be of one mind as to the advisability of the expense incurred by the colony in these various enterprises. About eighteen months ago rumor was rife that the expense had been enormous, that money had been thrown away doing this and that, and that the Booth family were making an uncommonly good thing of the 'Darkest England' scheme. It may here be said by the way that the social and spiritual wings of the Salvation Army are kept perfectly distinct, both in management and in their accounts. The Booth family are, to the best of my knowledge, all engaged in spiritual work; the colony does not even afford a post for one of them. It is difficult to get a valuable opinion on the subject of the outlay incurred at Hadleigh; but as the rumors against the Booth family grew, and proved very distressing to them, and likely to cripple the work of the Army unless authoritatively contradicted, a committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate the manner in which the moneys collected for the 'Darkest England' scheme had been expended. The result of the inquiry was damaging to those who spread these reports. The committee found that there was no reason to suppose that Gen. Booth or his family derived any benefit whatever from the scheme. They agreed that it was difficult to form an opinion as to whether the money spent on the farm had been judiciously laid out, but gave great weight to the opinion of practical men, who all without exception approved the farm colony. On the whole, they found no evidence of waste of money, but considered the scheme had been well thought out and every reasonable effort made to secure success. At the time the committee of inquiry published their report, 1,002 men had been received on the colony. Of these, 462 were sent to situations; 140 left on their own account, some having run away; 88 were dismissed; 312 remained on the farm.

Talking with the Governor over the grave difficulty of reforming men, of changing the human rubbish of the London slums into desirable colonists, he did not attempt to conceal that they had their failures. Having to do with a considerable number of men who have never been used to regular work, and who are at first physically not very fit for continuous effort at pretty severe labor, their experience is that these men count very much upon their work, some of them seeming to fancy that the colony is making a fortune out of them. The Governor was of opinion that if it were not for the moral responsibility they incurred by care of the men, if they were not burdened with the anxiety of finding work for them in wet and wintry weather—in a word, if their relations with their "hands" were those of the ordinary employer and employed—the colony would soon be a monetary success. It is only fair to remember that this part of their work is very heavy, entailing mental strain and anxiety, breaking continuity of work, involving relations with persons alive to the axiom, "All for each," but not "Each for all." Especially anxious is the time beginning on Friday night (pay-time) and lasting until Monday morning. From Saturday noon to Monday morning is the great drinking-time of the English working-classes. When the hours of labor are finished, the men are under the care of a warden, who attends to discipline, and whose vigilance

has been found strictly necessary. On the whole, it seems probable that the colonists are not very grateful for what is done for them, though there are men who write and thank the officials for the fresh encouragement and start in life which they obtained at Hadleigh.

It must be remembered that the colony suffers a good deal from lack of funds, which cripples it in two ways. It prevents various developments both useful and necessary upon the colony itself, especially those which would provide the men with work in winter. Secondly, the lack of funds will not allow of the beginning of the Oversea Colony, an essential part of the scheme, which would insure the drafting of reformed colonists to another land. Their training is often lost, or seems to be lost, for lack of proper completion and the correlation of the different parts of the 'Darkest England' scheme. Gen. Booth has had 8,000 square miles of land surveyed with a view to establishing this Oversea Colony, land of astonishing fertility, with tin, coal, and timber upon it. In passing judgment on Hadleigh we must remember that the loom of time has not yet woven the complete pattern; that the human material the colony works upon is not of first-class quality; and lastly, that more than 50 per cent. of the colonists seem to turn out well, and a considerable number may be said to have shown improvement.

On an average, the colonists seem to stay from six to eight months on the colony, a period by no means long. Often, on leaving, they have a sum of £3 or £4 with which to start life afresh. One or two boards of guardians have sent the Governor able-bodied paupers to set to work, paying five shillings weekly for each man. England spends £10,000,000 annually on a gigantic failure known as the administration of the poor laws. It seems astonishing that she should not be alive to the need of subsidizing the Hadleigh Farm Colony, especially in view of the fact that wretched land-laws and bad social conditions have produced the social failures with which the Farm Colony deals. In Australia the different governments have subsidized three Salvation Army farm colonies, established on Hadleigh lines. The Governors of Australian provinces evince the greatest interest in the experiment, not only in the form of a subsidy, but in personal visits and in moral support. One might almost fancy that the advent of the York baby was of infinitely more importance to the solid but sentimental Briton than a social experiment of such magnitude as the one I have faintly indicated.

C. S. BREMNER.

THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF CORREGGIO.

LONDON, August 4, 1894.

FOUR centuries have elapsed since the birth of Correggio. Parma is celebrating the event by industrial exhibitions and agricultural shows. We can celebrate it in our own way by trying to go back of the almost delirious adulation on the one hand, and of the Ruskinian vituperation on the other, of which Correggio has been the object.

Surely criticism may occupy itself with other tasks than praise or blame. It should endeavor first of all to discover and define the artist's real capacities and qualities. Then, if our interest be merely personal, we can abandon ourselves to liking or disliking; while if it be historical, we know what to think of the age which adored or abhorred the artist in question. What, then, was the quality of Cor-

reggio's genius as revealed in his works? To appreciate this quality we must first note with what other artists Correggio shared the Italian field of painting, and what influence went to form him.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Italy saw the rise, in every school, of painters in whose work the element of beauty and of real life so far outweighed the elements which were merely characteristic of their own school and epoch that their pictures, even now, can be enjoyed with no special preparation. To appreciate Raphael, or Michelangelo, or Titian requires none of the education in history and in the art that one must have to appreciate such masters of the fifteenth century as the Vivarini, Pier dei Franceschi, or Botticelli. Correggio is one of the "modern" artists, and holds among the painters of the district between Bologna, Ferrara, and Parma the place that Raphael holds among the painters of central Italy, Michelangelo and Andrea del Sarto among the Florentines, or Titian and Lotto among the Venetians; and he is as much the outcome of the artistic endeavor of that part of Italy as Andrea, Raphael, and Titian are of Tuscany, Umbria, and Venice.

Correggio may have got his rudiments from some local master in his native town, or in the neighboring town of Modena; but in his very earliest paintings he shows himself as the unmistakable pupil of Costa and Francia, in whose workshop at Bologna he must already have been before 1509. In that year Costa went to Mantua, and probably took Correggio with him, for several pictures painted by Correggio in the next few years bear witness to the study of certain works by Mantegna which he could have seen in Mantua alone. At Mantua also he came in contact with a painter who saved him, perhaps, from becoming merely a perfected Costa or Francia. This was Dosso Dossi, an artist of great imaginative power, with a mastery of color as splendid as that of any Venetian, and with a skill in the treatment of light and shadow at first almost unrivalled. He communicated an ardor to the young Correggio—whose own nature was from the first sensitive and lyrical—which prevented him from painting all the rest of his life pictures merely dreamy, sweet, and antiquated, such as Costa's. It was to Dosso, too, that Correggio owed the first impulse to that study of effects of light and shadow, and of aerial perspective, in which he afterwards went beyond everything that had been done before him.

The nine or ten pictures which Correggio painted before his twenty-first year show with remarkable clearness just what was his own personal quality and what he owed to his masters and to Dosso. The forms and types, nearly all that has to do with the mere design, come from Costa and Francia, while the treatment of light and shadow and much of the coloring is distinctly Dossoesque. But the intensely felt religious emotion, impregnated with poetry, which is expressed in the faces and in the landscape accompaniments, is his own, and is as perfectly distinct from the dreaminess of Costa as from the fiery fancy of Dosso. These earliest works are his most genuinely religious pictures, and in all art it would be hard to find their equals for delicacy and sincerity of feeling. Their aim is not, like that of the religious paintings of earlier generations, to inspire us with contrition and awe, but to put us in sympathy with the marvellous poetry and the deep humanity of the story of Christ. All through his life Correggio's nature continued unchanged; it remained sensitive

and lyrical. When he had a subject to paint, he chose to dwell entirely upon the elements of feeling in it, and to express them with the utmost rapture. This may be called the law of his being, and he is completely satisfactory when the subject gives full scope for his genius, and less satisfactory when the subject does not lend itself to a rapturously emotional treatment.

In his youth, his lack of skill, his tentativeness, his own immaturity, hampered him. He had not yet that mastery which afterwards enabled him at the same time to express all the rapture of feeling within him and to make it seem real. This required an extraordinary skill in draughtsmanship, and, above all, an understanding of light and shadow, which he attained only later, although early enough in his brief life. At first it was as if his only instrument had been the harp and he expressed only what the harp could express. But his means of expression increased until at last he had in his hands an instrument as powerful and as responsive as the orchestra. So in his early pictures, his expression of emotion was restrained and quiet, and was admirably suited to the religious subjects which he then treated. But in such a picture as the "Madonna with St. Francis" at Dresden, painted in his twenty-first year, the emotion is already a trifle too much for the subject. He represents the Madonna and saints, wishing to keep to the architectonic form of the conventional altar-piece. But the figures have so much feeling of their own to express that they stand uneasily within the bounds of the prescribed composition. In such a picture, however, as the "Zingarella" at Naples, painted only a little later, where he had nothing to express but the emotion of a mother passionately caressing her child, no touch of exaggeration is felt. So also with the "Nativity" in the Uffizi, painted a few years later, where there is nothing but a young mother trying to attract the attention of her little baby. Correggio is in fact faultless as an artist whenever the emotion he had to portray was purely human and joyous, no matter how refined or how ecstatic.

He spent the twelve most productive years of his life, from 1518 to 1530, at Parma, and there he found ample opportunity for the kind of painting in which he could give full swing to his genius for the expression of intense feeling. In the choir of San Giovanni he painted the Coronation of the Virgin. The Madonna here does not, as in the usual treatment of the subject, kneel like a meek handmaiden, crushed with the honor that is being conferred upon her, but throws herself into it with rapture, as into a joy of which she means to possess herself to the utmost. The St. John in the same church seems likewise to abandon himself to the ecstasy of his inspiration. In the cupola of the cathedral he painted his famous Ascension of the Virgin. She is surrounded by figures all striving to be on a level with her own intense exultation as she gives herself up to the unspeakable bliss of rising to the highest heaven. The abandonment to the utmost possible human joy is far greater here than even in Titian's "Assunta." Every one of the whole host of accompanying angels seems an embodiment of the jubilant triumph which the Virgin herself feels, and which sweeps through the whole universe at the same moment.

Having such a preference for a rapturously emotional treatment, Correggio was at his best only in such subjects as these, and not in subjects which required the expression of sorrow or of resignation. So, in a picture like

the "Martyrdom of Placidus and Flavia" (in the Parma Gallery), Flavia abandons herself in an ecstatic vision, and is therefore one of the finest figures Correggio ever painted, while Placidus, who tries to look believing and resigned, succeeds only in looking jesuitical. In his one *Pietà*, also, Correggio is far from being at his best, although the dead Christ is a splendid figure, just because in him there is nothing that suggests sorrow or pain. Again, with such a preference for an emotional treatment, he naturally ended by choosing subjects in which there was nothing to fetter his full expression. These he found in the love stories of the gods; and in his "Danaë," in his "Io," and in his "Leda," he portrays human beings so utterly given up to an all-possessing emotion that they tremble with it like the ripple of water under a breeze.

It was his passion, too, for the expression of joyful feeling that led Correggio to seize every chance to paint *putti*—little children as artless and simple as real childhood, but bearing far greater joys than childhood ever felt. His first commission at Parma was to decorate the parlor of the Convent of San Paolo; and this he filled with *putti* peeping from behind trellises, sporting with garlands, and playing with instruments of the chase, all in eager sympathy with the huntress Diana, who forms the centre of the composition. His success in this, no doubt, gained him the commissions that kept him so long in Parma; for, from its beginnings, the Renaissance had made the *putto* the symbol of its own joy in life and of its own emotions, and a painter who put into his *putti* all the life, simplicity, and restlessness of real childhood, and at the same time all the immense rapture and joy in mere existence that Italy was feeling in the beginning of the sixteenth century, could not fail to be appreciated.

This intense and rapturous emotion might have become cloying in the end if Correggio had not always been as unstudied and as unconscious as he was emotional. In his mere craftsmanship, too, he seems to have been the most unconscious of artists, never dreaming that he would be admired or blamed for his astonishing foreshortenings, or for his broad, almost modern, treatment of light and shadow. In this, indeed, he had scarcely a rival, even among the later Venetians. None of them, not even Tintoretto, treated effects of diffused light with such success as he. In his ripe years he loved effects of broad daylight and landscapes sparkling with sunshine, as if he could not have light enough to bring nature into complete harmony with his own rapture. His landscapes seem therefore to pulsate with joy under the full sunlight, and he gives fields and trees that look of gayety which they have in the early summer.

His coloring was throughout on a level with the intense joyfulness of his feeling and with his sunny landscapes. Distinct from the Venetians, he was in no way inferior to them, except that color and brushwork did not with him, as it did with the Venetians, become a distinct instrument of expression. But where he is unrivalled, either by them or perhaps by any other Italian painters, is in the flesh painting of the one or two perfectly preserved pictures which we still have. Flesh that looks so real as that of the "Antiope" in the Louvre, it would, perhaps, be hard to find anywhere else.

Correggio's genius, as we have seen, was throughout emotional and lyrical. Lyrical feeling rarely goes with the power of unemotional observation such as good portraiture re-

quires. It is not surprising, therefore, that not a single portrait by Correggio exists.

It happens that the English poets afford striking parallels to the Italian painters. Thus, there is a decided similarity of genius between Shakspeare and Titian, and between Michelangelo and Milton. A lover of these poets cannot help finding the corresponding painters much more intelligible. But centuries had to elapse before emotions so intense as those Correggio felt found expression in literature—in Shelley when he is at his best, and in Keats when he is perfect.

BERNHARD BERENSON.

Notes.

GINN & Co. announce for next month 'The Roman Pronunciation of Latin; Why we use it, and How we use it,' by Prof. Frances E. Lord of Wellesley College. They will also publish in their College Series the 'Odes and Epodes of Horace,' edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. C. L. Smith.

The long-awaited 'Shakspeare Concordance' of Mr. John Bartlett is now promised by the Macmillans for issue early in September. The 400,000 entries witness to the aim at completeness, while the care taken to secure minute accuracy is shown in the fact that references are made, not alone by act and scene, but as well by line, according to the numbering of the Globe edition of Shakspeare. The same firm's new edition of Mrs. Oliphant's 'Makers of Florence' will be in four volumes, sold separately, which will be devoted, respectively, to Dante, Savonarola, the Castle Builders, and the Piagnoni Painters.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue in the autumn a volume of poems by Francis Howard Williams of Philadelphia, mostly unpublished hitherto. From their press also will speedily appear part ii. of 'Social England,' edited by H. D. Traill. This instalment carries the narrative to the death of Henry VII.

From the Scribners' list of forthcoming books we single out the third and concluding volume of Pasquier's 'Memoirs'; 'Johannine Theology,' by Prof. G. B. Stevens of Yale; 'William Shakspeare: A Study of Elizabethan Literature,' by Prof. Barrett Wendell; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's 'Costume of Colonial Times'; 'The Making of the Ohio Valley States,' by Samuel Adams Drake; 'Musicians and Music Lovers, and Other Essays,' by William F. Apthorp; and finally, the Sherman Letters, being the correspondence between the General and the Senator.

Another American general, R. E. Lee, is to be the subject of the next biography in the "Great Commanders Series," published by the Appletons. This volume is to be done by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, whose military and personal relations to the Confederate chief argue special equipment for the task.

The problems of the theatre are among the most interesting just now in Greek archaeology. We note the announcement by Klincksieck, Paris, of an 'Étude sur l'organisation matérielle du théâtre athénien,' by O. Navarre, Maître de Conférences à la Faculté des Lettres at Toulouse. As to the stage-question, we imagine that, notwithstanding the publications of Bodensteiner, White, Pickard, Capps, and many other able students, no one who has not studied the theatres in Greece itself will make up his mind before the appearance of the long-promised work of Dörpfeld and Reisch.

Under the title of 'Shylock and Others'

(London: Fisher Unwin; New York: Scribners), Mr. G. H. Radford has gathered eight little essays closely akin to the paper on *Falstaff* contributed by him to the first series of Mr. Birrell's 'Obiter Dicta.' The paper on *Shylock* is refreshingly free from the pedantry which weights down so much Shaksperian criticism; and those on the "Sources of 'Hamlet'" and "*Hamlet's* Madness" are useful in drawing attention to what many commentators ignore—the extent to which the great dramatist was bound by the plots he borrowed from his predecessors.

Bernard Palissy is one of those men who, as Töpffer used to say, are famous but little known. That he was an artist, that certain ware bears his name, that a legend has arisen about him, is the sum and substance of what the great majority of his countrymen know of him. M. Ernest Dupuy, in his 'Bernard Palissy' (Paris: Lecène, Oudin & Cie.) tells his public of the man, the artist, the scholar, and the writer—for Palissy was a writer of uncommon power and much originality. But, above all, as M. Dupuy well remarks, Palissy was a high-souled, noble-minded man, and for this reason, if for no other, his name will live in French annals. The study now given us is very full and detailed, a little too much so at times, but so conscientious and interesting that one easily forgives occasional over-developments. A glossary of words peculiar to Palissy and a brief bibliography add to the value of the work.

'Alfred de Vigny et la Poésie Politique,' by M. L. Dorison (Paris: Perrin & Cie.), is a careful study of the poet's beliefs as expressed mainly in that remarkable collection, 'Les Destinées.' M. Dorison has become very familiar with Vigny, and he has set out clearly the doctrines which "Le Mont des Oliviers," with its terrific closing stanza, and "La Maison du Berger" contain. The whole book is a particularly earnest effort to distinguish Vigny's aims and to prove that the poet sought to express a new symbol of life, perceiving that the old forms were worn out and that new generations, with new needs, required a new creed, a new object to be attained. This study of Vigny from the political and social point of view is indispensable to students of Romantic literature in France. It exhibits plainly the fact that the school possessed thinkers.

In 'Vie et Science' (Paris: Colin & Cie.) M. Henri Berr discusses, under the form of letters exchanged by an old philosopher of Strassburg and a Parisian student, the great questions which underlie daily life. Serious in tone, earnest of purpose, M. Berr succeeds in being interesting; and the frivolous, particularly the thoughtless, the careless, would profit by the perusal of this little book, which contains much food for reflection within a small compass.

'Savinien de Cyrano Bergerac' forms the subject of a volume signed G. Ant. Brun and published by the house just named. It is a thesis for the doctorate, crammed with information, attractive in parts but not very entertaining on the whole, though the subject lends itself to a brighter treatment than has been accorded to it. It is useful as a work of reference.

If we had any reason for being interested in Signor Angelo Conti, his book on *Giorgione* (Florence: Alinari Bros.) would be absorbing. He begins with a chapter on style, and ends with an epilogue on art and criticism, and, in between, discourses of the "Supreme Vision," the "Insufficiency of the Symbol," of Bach and Wagner, of Pater and Goethe, alluding once in

a while to Giotto, Leonardo, Rembrandt, and even Giorgione. We thus learn that Signor Conti has "cultured" tastes and interests, but we do not see why he should entitle a book about himself 'Giorgione.' The illustrations, by the way, are good, and among them, almost as if by accident, are a few of genuine works by Giorgione.

A London bookseller named Tregaskis has two or three times taken many copies of the same book and sent them to as many bookbinders all over the world, and then exhibited the result in his own shop, the Caxton Head. The last book chosen was the Kelmscott Press edition of Mr. William Morris's 'King Florus and the Fair Jehane,' with initials and borders designed by the translator. Sixty-seven copies of the work are described in the catalogue as having been bound all over the world, in London and Paris and Venice, in Japan and Java, in Siam and Persia, in Montreal and New York and Memphis, Tenn. The binding designed and executed by Mr. Otto Zahn in Memphis, though a little stiff in outline, is thoroughly workmanlike. Excellent facsimiles of it and half-a-dozen other covers give value to the publisher's catalogue, to which is prefixed a futile introduction by Mr. Cyril Davenport, F.S.A.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Lenox Library in this city enters into minute details concerning the chief acquisition of the year, the library of the late George Bancroft, which was let slip by Congress. It is of priceless value to the student of early American history. Purchases from the private library of the late George H. Moore also procured some rarities in the same line, and these and the Bancroft collection enabled the library to complete its series of the Jesuit *Relations* of New France in the original editions without a break (1632-1673). The Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime gave freely his remarkable Cervantes collection in 435 volumes. Some precious early printed books of the fifteenth century were acquired, one on vellum with miniature paintings over woodcuts, whose only known fellow is in the National Library at Paris.

The number of historical monographs now appearing on the subject is gratifying in direct proportion to the neglect of all our text-books, the newest like the older, to give anything like a consistent view of the cause of the revolution of 1860. The twelfth in the Publications of the Indiana Historical Society is a collection of "Slavery Petitions and Papers," showing the persistent attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory of Indiana, from 1796 to 1807, to obtain of Congress a suspension of the Northwest Ordinance so far as it prohibited slavery. The compiler is Mr. Jacob Piatt Dunn, the historian of the State in the American Commonwealths series. Congress was more than once advised by its committees to accede, but there was a natural reluctance so to do in face of the approaching prohibition of the slave trade; and the anti-slavery settlers also put in a strong counter-petition. The humanitarian arguments advanced for admitting to the territory this "evil" forced upon the colonies by sordid England—as that it would improve the fare and treatment of the slave and tend to his gradual emancipation, while relieving the South of the dangers of insurrection—were as hollow as the economic, viz., that Indiana (in spite of Ohio's example) could not be developed by free labor. Our late President's grandfather, we are pained to observe, cut a prominent figure among the promoters of this movement for "cheap labor," in a region "where laborers

cannot be procured to assist in cultivating the grounds under one dollar per day, exclusive of washing, lodging, and boarding; and where every kind of tradesmen are paid from a dollar and a half to two dollars per day." Many were tempted to "remove to the Spanish dominions, where slavery is permitted, and, consequently, the price of labor much lower."

Something new and instructive may be gleaned from a rather confused and limited performance, 'Slavery in Rhode Island, 1755-1776,' by William D. Johnston, whose paper issues from the Historical Seminary of Brown University. For instance, there was, in 1743, an act "for the more effectual punishment of negroes that shall attempt to commit rape on any white woman"; which implies that lynching was not the habit of the Rhode Island community. Mr. Johnston is quite as laudatory of the Quakers as the facts will warrant; but had his narrative come down to the period before the civil war, he would have had to record subserviency to Southern trade and Southern summer residents, and hostility to abolitionists, on the part of the Friends in Newport not at all distinguishable from like displays by the "world's people."

Much better is the 'History of Slavery in Connecticut,' by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D., one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies. There are many natural parallels between the customs and legislation on this subject of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Mr. Steiner has not exhausted the accessible sources, and he sometimes falls into error, as in regard to the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society of the eighteenth century, its date of formation and its membership. He has overlooked the original documents showing the genesis of Prudence Crandall's enterprise, and some of the larger consequences of the previous movement to found a colored manual-labor school at New Haven. Slavery was not finally abolished in Connecticut till 1848, but the persecution of Miss Crandall occurred in the period of gradual emancipation and at the time of the passage of a personal-liberty bill applicable to fugitive slaves. The *Amistad* trial is well related by Mr. Steiner.

A recent publication of the Weather Bureau in Washington is the summary of the international meteorological observations which appears as Bulletin A. The daily simultaneous observations of which this is a summary were taken in accordance with the plan formulated at the Meteorological Congress in Vienna in 1873. From 1875 to 1887 inclusive, these simultaneous observations were taken at all the signal stations in the United States, at nearly five hundred places in other portions of the world, and on nearly six hundred vessels in all seas, the whole aggregating upwards of 150,000 monthly reports, representing more than 5,000,000 daily observations. The preparation of the charts was begun by Major H. H. C. Dunwoody in 1886, and continued at intervals for five years. Nearly half of the charts were published in connection with the Chief Signal Officer's report in 1891. The work, including the preparation of the text, has been continued by Mr. E. B. Garriott, under the direction of Major Dunwoody, the whole being completed about a year ago, at which time it received a limited distribution. The plates number sixty-one, presenting the normal average barometer, temperature, winds, and changes in barometric pressure, various comparisons of these data, and storm frequency and storm-tracks. The work seems to have been well done in its details and the plates are well printed. The principal criticism which

may be urged against it is that no weight has been given to the observations; series including few observations of poor quality, in regions where observers were scarce, being counted as of equal value with large series of excellent ones. With regard to the storm-tracks, a method based on the statistics of areas of a given number of degrees square was used, no allowance being made for the decrease of these squares in size with increasing latitude, the result of which has tended toward a deflection to the south of the storm-tracks. The value of the compilation for the use of the forecaster of weather might have been enhanced had a different principle been followed in the reduction.

The Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass., has just concluded its seventh summer session, the most successful in its history. The number of students and investigators in attendance was 133, representing 70 colleges and high schools. Courses of instruction in zoology and botany were offered, a new building for the accommodation of the students in the latter course having been erected. The important part played by the Laboratory in the development of the biological sciences in this country is evidenced by the fact that no less than 58 of those in attendance were carrying on research in zoology, botany, or physiology, and that several important investigations were completed during the summer. A number of the lectures delivered at the Laboratory during the session will, as in former years, be published in book form.

—In her interesting little book, 'The State and Its Children' (Methuen & Co.), Miss G. M. Tuckwell shows the great silent revolution which has been accomplished during the present century in the attitude of the State towards the children. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, saving the power of death only, it is not going too far to say that a father had absolute rights over his child. The course of legislation has greatly modified the old parental position. A child cannot now in England work even as a half-timer below the age of eleven, nor as a whole-timer until the age of thirteen, when he must possess a certain certificate of elementary education, the standard varying with the neighborhood; without this certificate he or she may work as a whole-timer at the age of fourteen. Whole time varies; in many factories it is ten and a half hours daily, except Saturday, exclusive of meals. In England, what is known as the "domestic workshop" is very common. Work is taken home by a parent to finish, and such work-places are excluded from the scope of the factory acts. Children, therefore, may be, and often are, set to work in them. Compulsory education rescues them from this fate to a certain extent, though the parent can evade the compulsion a good deal by irregular attendance. Parents can be punished by law for keeping their children in a filthy condition, for starving them, or beating to the extent of ill-usage.

—Miss Tuckwell shows further that much fewer children are sent to prison nowadays than in past times. Reformatories and industrial schools are built to receive youthful criminals and those charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, but not previously convicted of felony. A young person may not be sent to a reformatory under the age of sixteen, and must, to the author's regret, have undergone more than ten days' imprisonment in jail. Children sent to industrial schools must be under twelve and guilty of some offence; or children up to the age of fourteen for whom the State must make provision. Such

children must have parents undergoing a term of imprisonment, or be found unmanageable in the workhouse, or require to be removed from the company of thieves or prostitutes, or be truants in whose neighborhood exists no truant school. Miss Tuckwell finds that the parents of these young wards of the State are mostly worthless and egregiously selfish persons, allowed, by the immense respect England still retains for parental rights, to constantly interfere in arrangements made for the benefit of their children. They readily abandon them when helpless, and with audacity claim them as soon as they have become, or are on the point of becoming, wage-earners. English colonies, like England herself, have tried the barrack system for children, only to discard it because of its wretched results in physical depression and disease, in mental and moral apathy. Like several of our own States, South Australia will not permit parents to interfere with the welfare of children over whom the Government has been compelled to assume control. It is strange to find that English mine regulations permit a boy between twelve and thirteen to work for fifty-four hours per week in the mine. Working aboveground such boys would be allowed to work only half-time. Miss Tuckwell desires as practical reforms that no children under fifteen years of age should be permitted to work, and that the standard of exemption should be fixed by law and not left to the often unenlightened views of local authorities.

—In a recent number of the *Ephemeris Archaeologica*, published by the Greek Archaeological Society in Athens, Prof. John Williams White discusses the interesting question whether the so-called "Pelargikon" existed as a fortification in the time of Pericles and subsequently. In the early history of Athens, it undoubtedly defended the western and southern slopes below the Acropolis, and, together with the enclosing wall of the summit, constituted the chief security of the early settlement, in the same manner as the Acropolis of Mycenæ or of Tiryns. It continued to serve the same purpose, every one is agreed, as late as the sixth century A.C. Dr. Dörpfeld and others maintain that, after the invasion of Xerxes, it was repaired and retained its ancient uses from the time of Pericles even as late as the period of Herodes Atticus. Prof. White strongly combats this view, asserting that the Pelargikon was not restored, and that the Acropolis from the age of Pericles existed as a region consecrated to the worship of the deities, and as a secure place of deposit for treasure, but not as a fortified defence of the city. He examines in detail the opposing arguments and the passages from Thucydides, Lucian, and Aristophanes on which they are based; and, to our mind, makes good his position with perfect clearness and conclusiveness at every point, by a number of converging proofs. Finally, he points out the superfluity of such a defence, after the "long walls" were built from the Peiræus, and the ugliness of a massive, rudely built enclosure obscuring to some extent the superlative beauty of the Parthenon and the Propylæa. As the modern Greek tongue is not a gift of grace to professors of ancient Greek, it may not be amiss to compliment Mr. White on the ease and lucidity with which he handles a language that has proved itself adequate to every demand of modern thought and science.

—The story of "La Nonne Alferez," which M. José-Maria de Heredia translates from its Spanish original (Paris: Lemerre; New York:

Meyer Frères), has at first sight quite the look of the adventurous and picaresque romances of cloak and sword common in the seventeenth century. But it is not a romance at all. The nun lieutenant was a real personage of flesh and blood, and herself wrote these memoirs of her stormy life. The record of her baptism still exists. She is mentioned by many of her contemporaries; her portrait was drawn with pen and brush; the first and second parts of her 'Relación' were printed and reprinted during her lifetime, and she even attained the honors of the stage, as the heroine of the 'Monja Alferez' of D. Juan Perez de Montalvan, pupil of the great Lope. Two hundred years later, 1829, M. Joaquín Maria de Ferrer published, through the house of Jules Didot, the full text of the 'Historia' after the manuscript of the historian Muñoz, accompanying it with numerous notes and a wealth of "pièces justificatives" of all sorts and kinds. This book is now of very high rarity, though it appears that De Quincey must have had a copy of it, and have drawn from it his story of the 'Spanish Military Nun.' De Quincey's well-known book gives an account of the facts of the life of Caterina de Erauso sufficiently full to make it unnecessary to go into any details here. But, compared with his original, his book is dull indeed. His story creeps, leaden-footed, where Caterina's own relation flies. She used her pen with the same directness that she used her dagger, and her sentences go as straight as her pistol shots. M. de Heredia has done well in rescuing from the thickening shadows of oblivion such a vivid and alert piece of writing as this is.

—Baldassare Castiglione's 'Cortegiano,' far from being a quaint and merely curious treatise on sixteenth-century etiquette, introduces us to a group of fascinating people discussing many of those questions of polite ethics, urbanity, and culture that have occupied our own eighteenth-century essayists. Castiglione should be regarded as the precursor of Addison, Steele, and Swift, more even than of Montaigne, for the great charm of the 'Cortegiano' is its note of personality, its touching on the various foibles and prejudices of the interlocutors. The *dramatis personæ* are always kept in character, so that the discussions are more like certain "psychological" novels of to-day than like the ordinary Socratic dialogue. But hitherto only the specialist had sufficient acquaintance with the characters as they were in life to appreciate the force, tact, and humor of the author's presentation. The ordinary reader was repelled from the book by the quantity of names and things utterly unknown to him. Even when his curiosity was roused, he could not easily satisfy it, because, in the lack of all those aids in the shape of innumerable dictionaries that the student of the ancients has, the beginner in Renaissance studies finds himself helpless the moment he leaves the broad highway hedged with glittering generalities. A well-annotated edition of the 'Cortegiano' was, therefore, much wanted, and nothing could satisfy the want better than that of Signor Vittorio Cian, published a few months ago at Florence by G. C. Sansoni. Signor Cian is a well-known specialist on the subject of Castiglione, an edition of whose unpublished letters he is now preparing. He has prefixed to the text a biographical dictionary of all the interlocutors. The notes are copious, and although many are of a philological nature, most are explanatory and interpretative, no allusion being left unnoticed, no point not cleared up. To the be-

ginner Signor Clan's 'Cortegiano' is indispensable; to others it makes a delightful classic many times more delightful.

—Another but little less recent book, which plunges the reader into the very midst of the Urbino "Salon," is 'Mantova ed Urbino, Isabella d'Este ed Elisabetta Gonzaga nelle relazioni famigliari e nelle vicende politiche,' by those ripe and cultured scholars, Alessandro Luzio and Rodolfo Renier (Turin: L. Roux). A book of this kind, in which people of the Renaissance are made to describe themselves, to reveal their passions, interests, and foibles, to explain their relations to one another—a book in which the author never enters except to introduce a useful date or an illuminating note—is an untold relief after the cartloads of rubbish that have appeared in recent years about the Renaissance in the abstract, written frequently by people with a bare smattering of Italian and next to no acquaintance with Italy. The personality that stands out clearest in this model work is that of Isabella d'Este, the brilliant Marchioness of Mantua. She anticipates not only the French *marquise* of the last century, but even more our American great ladies. We see her devoted to horseback riding as well as to diplomacy. A new hair wash or receipt for the complexion interests her no more than a fresh sonnet or the last good story. She was as devoted to travel as many of our countrywomen, and, like some of them, she seemed happier and more herself without her husband. A winter in Rome to her was like a winter in Paris in our days, and in the Rome of Leo X. Isabella d'Este found no lack of excitement and amusement, and of course she received the homage of all the wits and men of fashion. Art was perhaps the greatest of her passions. She was among the first to appreciate Michelangelo. Mantegna, the Bellini, Perugino, Costa, and Titian painted pictures for her cabinet, and it is due to her influence that Mantua became what it did, the model of a European court—one that Louis XIV. could not help imitating to the minutest details.

THE END OF EMIN PASHA.

Mit Emin Pascha ins Herz von Afrika: Ein Reisebericht mit Beiträgen von Dr. Emin Pascha, in seinem Auftrage geschildert von Dr. Franz Stuhlmann. Im amtlichen Auftrage der Kolonial-Abtheilung des Auswärtigen Amtes herausgegeben. Karten, Portraits, etc. Berlin: D. Reimer. 1894. 8vo, pp. xxi, 901.

The last expedition of Emin Pasha was rarely fortunate in its historian. An unusual combination of qualities, thorough scientific training, literary skill, keen powers of observation, and a kindly interest in everything human, has enabled Dr. Franz Stuhlmann to write one of the best books on Africa of which we have any knowledge. Few travellers have pictured more vividly than he the incidents of the journey, the distinctive characteristics of the regions traversed. None have surpassed him in the scrupulous fidelity with which he has described the various customs, habits of life, appearance, etc., of each native tribe which he encountered. It is this painstaking and picturesque collection of ethnographic facts about a race which is fast disappearing or transforming before the inrush of a new civilization—not the importance of the expedition, for that accomplished little or nothing worthy of note and ended in disaster—which gives the work its great value. The connection of Emin Pasha

with the expedition adds, of course, vastly to the interest of the account, though scarcely anything to its intrinsic worth. The picture which the author draws of this ill-fated man is, the reader feels, to the life. Whether it will add to his reputation as a wise organizer and leader is a matter of grave doubt. Dr. Stuhlmann, on the other hand, has shown himself to be an admirable traveller and well fitted to govern the natives. The only weakness which we have noted is an undue, though not unnatural, prejudice against the English, which is frequently manifested. The references to Stanley—mostly fragments of Emin's conversation—are amusing, though it should be added that there are only generous words of praise, both from the author and from Emin as well, for Stanley's geographical work. This is the more noteworthy as in Germany they are accustomed to "shrug their shoulders" over it.

The aim of the expedition which, a thousand strong, left Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, on April 26, 1890, was in general terms to strengthen and extend the power of Germany within its sphere of influence. Emin was the leader, and Dr. Stuhlmann, who had been for two years in Africa studying its zoölogy, was taken on to aid in the scientific work. At Mpwapwa they met the notorious Dr. Carl Peters returning from his raid through Masailand and Uganda. He strongly advised Emin to make all possible haste to Lake Victoria in order "to secure the neutrality of Uganda and the Equatorial Province," or, in other words, to thwart the supposed designs of England in these regions. This advice was followed, as well as Dr. Peters's method of treating hostile natives. To punish attacks upon the expedition, whether provoked or unprovoked does not appear, Emin burned villages—for one offence nineteen—killing and wounding the inhabitants and looting their cattle. In this way the Germans too frequently assert their authority in their African territory, with the natural result that it is being turned into a wilderness. On reaching the lake, Dr. Stuhlmann was sent to destroy the station of an Arab slave-trader—a more laudable act, though one which Capt. Lugard believes to have led to Emin's murder two years later. After the founding of the station of Bukoba on the west shore, the doctor went to Uganda, ostensibly to buy boats, but in reality to watch the course of events with the intent of gaining some advantage for Germany. This can hardly be regarded in any other light than a discourteous act to the English, whose agent, Capt. Lugard, was at that moment endeavoring to come to an understanding with the king and his chiefs. The German's presence must have made his task more difficult, as during these negotiations Mwanga actually offered to place himself under German protection and to hoist the German flag. Though this offer was declined, blood-brotherhood was made between the king and Emin's representative, who soon after returned to Bukoba. Advantage is taken of this episode to give an interesting account of Uganda, its people and their history.

Disappointed in his hopes of extending German influence in this direction through the Anglo-German agreement giving the sole control of Uganda to the former power, the Pasha now turned his whole attention to his former province, and first to his Sudanese, who were still where Stanley and he had left them two years before on the western shore of Lake Albert. "He hoped, if he could reach his people, to join forces with them, in order, if cir-

cumstances permitted, with their aid to make his way through Mombutu westward, and, if possible, to take possession of the Hinterland of the Cameroons." In carrying out this plan, as indeed in almost all his proceedings after leaving Mpwapwa, though Dr. Stuhlmann is not perfectly clear on this point, Emin did not have the sanction or approval of the Government, nor of his companion, who regarded this plan as "magnificent" but impracticable. Stuhlmann's advice was to explore the little-known region between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria, the original object of the expedition. But Emin obstinately refused to listen to him, and they started, though with greatly reduced numbers, for Lake Albert. The route was very nearly the same that Emin had travelled before with Stanley. On the way Dr. Stuhlmann made an unsuccessful attempt to climb Mount Ruwenzori, not being able to reach the snow-line. On July 21, 1891, the lake was reached, and negotiations with Selim Bey, the commander of the Sudanese, began at once. They were unsuccessful, though a considerable number of Selim's people, mostly men incapable of bearing either arms or burdens, with their families, joined the Pasha. After three weeks' delay they started again, the expedition now consisting of 320 persons, 96 of whom were women and 39 children. It was the height of folly with such a force, and lacking ammunition, food, and supplies, to attempt to cross the forest in which Stanley's perfectly equipped expedition had nearly perished. It is hard to acquit Dr. Stuhlmann of great blame in not compelling Emin to give up his mad project. He says that he remonstrated with him, and Emin's only answer was the permission to go back if he chose. The Pasha himself was determined to press forward "into uncertainty and danger, only in order to be useful to his fatherland, and to show the world that he also alone, without Stanley's help, could lead an expedition." In these naïve words of the author we find the ruling motive of Emin's conduct—intense jealousy of his rescuer. For this he was willing to sacrifice what was probably of more value to him than his life—the opportunity to give to the world the results of his scientific labors, so zealously and successfully pursued through many years.

The next three months were spent in vain efforts to push through the forest, first to the west and then to the north, but Emin was continually baffled by the feebleness of his force and the want of food and guides. The story of these last days is perhaps the most pitiful in all the annals of African travel. Emin had become nearly blind, and, through sickness and privation, reduced almost to helplessness. Yet he struggled on with a persistence, partly heroic, partly despairing, unwilling to acknowledge defeat, though his enemies were not men, but disease, hunger, and the forest. At length he was compelled to return to his former camp by the lake, where, to add to his misfortunes, smallpox broke out among his people. After vainly endeavoring to stamp it out, he separated the well from the sick, and ordered Dr. Stuhlmann to lead the former back to the German station on Lake Victoria, promising speedily to follow him. On the 10th of December, 1891, they parted, Emin's last words being, "We will hope to meet again in a month! If, prevented by force, I should not come, then think of my child!" It was with great reluctance that Dr. Stuhlmann left his leader under such circumstances. "Many times during those wearisome days," he writes, "the thought darted into my head to seize the command of the

expedition and to carry him forcibly to the coast. But, apart from all other scruples, I should have had to risk his doing himself an injury." The rest of the melancholy story is soon told. Three months later letters—the last dated January 12, 1892—were received from Emin at Bukoba. From these and the report of the bearer, it appeared that, though the Pasha's health had improved, the smallpox had spread to the natives, many of whom had died and the rest had fled, so that it was impossible for him to march. There were with him at this time twenty-two men, "besides many women and children." Again the closing words were a greeting to his little daughter Ferida. His diary, which the Belgians recovered from the Arabs, records that he remained in this camp until March 9, when he left in company with a party of Manyema slave-hunters who were returning to their home on the Congo. Dr. Stuhlmann thinks that he was compelled to take this course, starvation being the alternative. He safely crossed the great forest in a southwesterly direction, and was within a few days' march of the river when he was murdered, on October 20, by the leader of the band. The remainder of the expedition, it may be said here, under the lead of his companion, reached the coast in July without any noteworthy incident.

In this work Emin Pasha is invariably treated with the deference due to a superior officer and a distinguished man of science. Possibly more than justice is done to his powers as a leader, his patience and tact in dealing with the natives, but not too much to his tireless zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, his forgetfulness of self in the thoughtful care for his companions, his far-reaching views and ambitious aims. At the same time the picture is not one-sided. It is evident that Emin was capricious, irritable, not always sincere, jealous and invincibly obstinate in attempting to carry out even hopeless plans when once he had formed them. It was to this trait mainly that the final catastrophe was due. The general impression left, however, is of a man of more than ordinary interest and one peculiarly adapted to the rôle of an African explorer. In respect to the charge made against Emin that he turned Mohammedan, Dr. Stuhlmann writes: "He did, it is true, in his province outwardly observe the Mohammedan customs, but at heart he remained a good Protestant. When during our travels our tents stood close together, I could hear frequently in the evening how, before he retired, he prayed for a long time in the Protestant way."

Three of the chapters of this work were written from his dictation—accounts of the events in his province after his departure and of the negotiations with the Sudanese, and a valuable description of the A-lur, a negro tribe dwelling on the upper Nile. The latter is a good specimen of the immense stores of information which he had gathered, much of which probably perished with him. In the similar descriptions of the different tribes which were encountered by the expedition, and which form a considerable part of this volume (the other scientific results are to be published separately), Dr. Stuhlmann shows how much he has profited by his leader's instructions and example. They are models of simplicity and of careful detail, while the numerous illustrations of dwellings, tribal markings, weapons, and household utensils render them unusually intelligible. The chapter on the Pygmies, of whom the expedition saw a considerable number, at one place finding a settlement of between one and two hundred huts, is a mono-

graph of peculiar interest and value. From numerous measurements our author found their height varied from 1.24 metres to 1.50 metres, though Emin held that all above 1.40 metres were of a mixed race. That they are not misshapen, the admirable photographs of the two women who joined the expedition clearly prove, nor do they show less intelligence than the average negro, though they have no knowledge of making fire by stick-rubbing. A down-like hair, two to three millimetres long, which looks in the distance like silk, covered the whole body, which was without ornament. Their language, when talking together, was like the twittering of birds. Stuhlmann saw no evidences of the cannibalism with which some writers have charged them, and is inclined to believe that they are the autochthons of Africa and of the same race with the Bushmen.

Among the negroes whom Dr. Stuhlmann describes, there is one, familiar to the readers of Stanley's latest books, who stands out pre-eminent, Uledi, the Zanzibari porter. He accompanied the great explorer in his last two expeditions across the continent, during which, according to Stanley, "on thirteen occasions he saved human life," and "at the call of duty he was ever the foremost." Of this expedition he was also the mainstay, the one always to be relied upon in times of difficulty and danger. Tactful and kindly in dealing with his fellows, ignorant of fear, "the faithful Uledi," as Stanley calls him, "the admirable (*trefflich*)" in Dr. Stuhlmann's parting term, is probably the very flower of his race.

Mention has already been made of the numerous illustrations by which the value of this work is greatly enhanced. Among them are copies of photographs of scenery and the vegetation, especially of the forest, and excellent portraits of the leaders and some of the more noted natives, as Uledi and the murderer of the Pasha. There are also two admirable maps, one showing the route, the other, ethnographical, showing not only the present dwelling-places of the various races, but their lines of migration, with insets indicating the geology, the comparative density of population, and the agriculture of eastern equatorial Africa. In every respect of excellence in typography and general make-up, this splendid volume is an honor to the German Colonial Government which authorized and aided in its publication. Their policy of giving to the world in such a perfect form the results of the labors of their officials is one which it would be well for England more frequently to imitate.

Cock Lane and Common Sense. By Andrew Lang. Longmans, Green & Co. 1894. xvi, 357 pp., 8vo.

UNDER "Cock Lane" in this title Mr. Lang refers to what are ordinarily termed "spiritualistic manifestations," ghosts, telepathy, *et id omne genus*; and under "common sense" he seems to include everything ranging from flippant scepticism to philosophical caution in accepting results which appear to violate recognized physical laws. In the preface he avows that he is not conscious of any bias in favor of common sense—a statement which is fully upheld by the subsequent text. The innocent reader, misled by the ostensible seriousness of the preface, will be apt to suppose that the collection of clever essays which follows is intended to be taken seriously. Occasionally it would seem as if Mr. Lang was sufficiently carried away by his subject to be momentarily serious in spite of the adroitly veiled sarcasm which

characterizes the bulk of the book, and which soon convinces the careful reader that the author is quietly laughing in his sleeve at the absurdities which he chronicles and discusses.

The book is neither an advocate of the reality of the marvellous nor a consolation for the sceptic. Scientific treatment is explicitly disavowed at the outset, with the implication that, as an amateur, the author's opinion on such points is "of less than no value." But he does not hesitate to characterize modern spiritualism as "for the most part an organized and fraudulent copy of the old popular phenomena, with a few cheap and vulgar variations on the theme." On the other hand, he frequently pauses to deprecate the unwillingness of people who have "a bias in favor of common sense" to spend their time investigating matters which, in their nature, are incapable of exact analysis, and of which the outcome would leave both parties thinking as before. Absolutely destitute of any scientific spirit, the book has spirits of other sorts in abundance whose pranks are amusingly detailed. After a lengthy introduction follow chapters on Savage and on Ancient Spiritualism; Comparative Psychical Research; Haunted Houses; Cock Lane; Apparitions, Ghosts, and Hallucinations; Crystal Gazing; Second Sight; Ghosts before the Law; A Modern Trial for Witchcraft; Presbyterian Ghost Hunters; The Logic of Table-turning; and the Ghost Theory of the Origin of Religions. Lovers of the marvellous, which includes practically all mankind, will find here plenty of it, not obtrusively discredited. The anthropologist may gather items for his studies, the sceptic may enjoy the evidences of the weakness of the human intellect and the perennial credulity of the multitude; he alone who seeks for the author's conclusions will be disappointed. When all is said and done, like the balls of the Indian juggler, behold! they have vanished into the blue above.

There is no index, which is to be regretted, for the text is a mine of disconnected facts difficult to refer to. Four of the essays in the main have been previously printed, but have been recast and extended for the present volume.

Romantic Professions, and Other Papers. By W. P. James. Macmillan & Co.

MR. JAMES'S volume assures us that speculation on unconsidered trifles is not a wholly idle exercise and that it is even a source of pleasure and profit, if only the trifles be judiciously selected. Almost every one has noticed the limitations of profession and occupation prescribed for the hero of romance; the fitness or unfitness between names and characters in novels; the insistence on youth as a requisite for exciting romantic interest; but few have stopped to inquire into the justice of accepted premises, or to look about for a possible philosophical basis. Mr. James does both, in a desultory fashion, without much attention to sequence of ideas and with no pretension to subtlety, yet with enough originality and fullness of illustrative reference to give his apparently frivolous themes an air of considerable gravity and importance. Here and there he ventures a declaration of literary faith, and a collocation of his stray dicta makes a wholesome creed, perfectly intelligible to simple souls wandering benighted in the fog of professional declamation about the meaning and mystery and mission of art. In the paper entitled "The Nemesis of Sentimentalism,"

which is really a criticism of Flaubert's 'Mme. Bovary,' and, with the exception of Mr. Henry James's, the best that we know in English, he takes occasion to say, apropos of Flaubert's careful observation of life:

"Art, ideal as it necessarily is, cannot do without observation, but its kingdom cometh not with observation alone. It penetrates to the spirit and reveals the significance of the things observed. 'Mme. Bovary' is art by its intensity of vision, by its inevitableness, by its style."

Then, in reference to a wholly irrelevant incident in 'Anna Karénina,' much commended by Matthew Arnold as a piece of life itself, Mr. James utters what ought to be a self-evident proposition, but unfortunately is not:

"Between life and a book there must always remain a great gulf fixed. To merely copy in art the apparently meaningless, anomalous, or unintelligible things of life, on the plea that such things do actually exist, is to mistake the whole aim and scope of art."

Equally mistaken is literal transcription of the dulness and humdrum of life, and we could wish that our host of aspiring realistic novelists would take to heart Mr. James's remarks thereon. His occasional thrusts at anatomy and physiology in fiction are also creditable to his feeling for art and his common sense. On the unimportance of accuracy in historical novels when compared with interesting story and dramatic passion (that is, in behalf of Scott and Dumas), he speaks with a courage that nowadays is quite foolhardy, and we share his melancholy foreseeing of the time when "we shall all eat of the tree of knowledge, and be as professors of history, knowing fact from fancy."

For form and clever tossing of thought, the last paper, "The Great Work," is the best. Mr. James is demonstrating that no urging from without ever makes a man produce a *magnum opus*, but, on the contrary, frequently hinders him from doing the good work easily within his scope. As a final instance he cites 'Amiel' in a passage worth quoting because it is spoken in flagrant contempt of many outpourings of refined literary sentiment:

"The typical martyr was the unhappy Amiel. Had not his friends insisted upon his regarding himself as a genius, he might have lived a prosperous life as a Swiss gentleman and father of a family, doing his duty in that state of life in which it had pleased God to call him as a lecturer to ladies. But once he got into his head that he was a genius from whom great things were expected, his life thenceforth was the life of the impotent man longing, yet powerless, to struggle down into the troubled waters of literary production into which others continually plunged before his eyes. So he mandered into a *journal intime*. When people talk of the slavery of journalism, at least let it be confessed that it is better to be the slave of any respectable public journal than the slave of a *journal intime*."

This is not all Gospel truth, but may well give the indiscriminating adorers of Amiel pause.

Studies in Oriental Social Life, and Gleams from the East on the Sacred Page. By H. Clay Trumbull. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles & Co. 1894.

In reading Mr. Trumbull's studies in Oriental life we are reminded of restorers of antiques at Rome. Some of these artists are well-nigh creators or resurrectionists. Give them a well-preserved Roman nose, and, under their manipulation, it will swell up into the fair proportions of a classic bust or even statue. Some years before the British occupation of Egypt in 1881, Mr. Trumbull spent a week in Jerusalem, and a little time north of that city, with per-

haps a month in journeying thither from Alexandria by way of Mount Sinai. These weeks in sacred lands have given birth at last to an octavo almost too ponderous to be accepted as mailable matter. The genesis and exodus of the work are noteworthy.

Certain phases of life as Mr. Trumbull saw them on his brief tour gave direction to his after reading, both sacred and secular. Much of the Bible seemed to him either illustrated by his observations in the transient pilgrimage or illustrative of them. More than seven hundred texts of this sort, scattered through fifty-two books, are referred to in his text, and are marshalled in an index of fifteen columns. Then, at least fifty-two other volumes are cited as authorities, though often, as it happens, for proving what nobody disputes, or what nobody cares to see proved. Readers will feel that the secret of being dull is to say everything, and that twice.

One of Mr. Trumbull's chapters is "Hospitality in the East." The only provocation for this dissertation of seventy pages was a cup of coffee given him near Jezreel by a sheikh whose "house of hair" he passed by, and for which no payment, as he supposed, would have been accepted. In most cases of this sort, while chiefs would disdain personal remuneration as Elijah did the silver of Naaman, their underling Gehazis are ready to grasp, or even demand, such returns; and, so far from being cursed, like Gehazi, find their masters eager for a share of their gains. In the outset Mr. Trumbull declared that "in the East hospitality has a preëminence in its obligations and in its significance not recognized to the same extent elsewhere in the world." But the latter end of his treatise on hospitality forgets its beginning. The virtue at first claimed as the exclusive prerogative of Orientals shows itself as Occidental also. It appears "in its highest form—as superior to the demands of personal vengeance or of religious prejudices—in the traditions of the Irish people" (p. 123), and in Tripoli (p. 118). More than this; besides that the duty of hospitality was a religious obligation among the Romans, to whom we owe the word itself, we are told that "its claims among the American Indians are recognized in much the same manner as among the Orientals" (p. 138). Mr. Trumbull's philosophy would make hospitality a matter of longitude; his facts show that it marks a certain stage of culture, or, according to his quotation from Bruce, "that it is the virtue of barbarians, who are hospitable in the ratio that they are barbarous," etc. The sheikh who prepared coffee for Mr. Trumbull, having come from beyond Jordan, had probably never before encountered a Yankee party, and was impelled by a natural curiosity to make the most of the interview. His cordiality seemed the greater to Mr. Trumbull, who was ready to believe his sentimental ideal of hospitality realized. But one wonders how such an ideal could have survived certain shocks to which it was subjected. Thus, our traveller had a written contract with his dragoman in which it was agreed that a certain sum should pay all expenses, including every variety of gratuity to everybody. But we find the dragoman, who was wealthy, begging a baksheesh, and that in the shape of Mr. Trumbull's valise. When promised that such a gift should be sent him from America, the beggar, through a go-between, made it known that he would much prefer the value of the valise in hard cash at once. When this sum was paid him, he still begged that an additional baksheesh might be sent him from America. What spirit of hospitality can coexist with

such meanness? A hundred Oriental wayfarers have been assailed by extortioners importunate for more than they had agreed to receive, where a single one has tasted a hospitality amounting to so much as a cigar—a gift not unknown from the entirest stranger among Occidentals. *Experto crede Roberto.*

Mr. Trumbull gives us a taste of his quality as a Biblical critic in his remarks on the spoiling of the Egyptians by the Israelites when those slaves left their masters. In his judgment the gold and silver thus obtained (which sufficed, among other uses, for casting the golden calf, and also adorning the Tabernacle till it might be termed a golden house) should be deemed analogous to the tips that are paid to Pullman porters, or the baksheesh which he paid his Oriental servitors—"tokens of friendship and proofs of faithful service." Mr. Trumbull tells us that during our great war he was a prisoner at the South, and he may himself have known Old Shady, who sings, "Good-bye, Massa Davis, good-bye, Massa Stevens, 'scuse dis nigger for takin' his leavins"; but did he ever hear of a dusky runaway who added insult to injury by appealing to his master to defray the expenses of his journey North? Throughout, our author, while his faith in miracles is strong, is full of theories which make them appear superfluous, and which seem more improbable than the miracles themselves. His make of mind appears to be that of those post-Homeric poets who on the one hand tell us that Achilles, by being dipped in the Styx, became invulnerable, and on the other never let him show himself on the battle-field till he is clad all over in armor of proof.

Congregationalists in America: A Popular History of their Origin, Belief, Polity, Growth, and Work. By Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D.D. Special Chapters by Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D.D., on Congregational Work and Progress in the West and Northwest; Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., on Congregationalists and their Young People; Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, on Congregational Literature; and Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., on Ecclesiastical Councils. Introductions by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., and Major-General Oliver O. Howard, LL.D. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. [1894.] Pp. 552.

THIS lengthy title indicates the character of the volume under review. It is designed to present the story of the religious body of which it treats to the general reading public, and especially to the members of the denomination from which it takes its title, rather than to students of New England history. In furtherance of this popular intent it has aimed to secure the weight of names honored for one cause or another in the communion to which it distinctly appeals, by its double introductions and supplementary chapters; but the essential portion of the volume is the work of the Rev. A. E. Dunning, editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*. In his chapters the principal writer has told the story of American Congregationalism in a pleasant way that will make the work not without value to the average intelligent reader for whom it is designed; and as Dr. Dunning seems more at home as he approaches his own age, his chapters grow in strength and worth as the volume advances.

It could be wished, however, in spite of the principal author's declaration that he has "not allowed" himself "to take the space or to burden the pages with references in detail to authori-

ties," that he had made greater acknowledgment than a mere mention of their names and works in a "List of Authorities" of his indebtedness to other writers on New England and Congregational history whose ideas and language he has liberally reproduced. Nor is the work without evidence of careless writing and proof-reading, as illustrated, for instance, in the citation of a "History of Connecticut" by "J. Hammond Trumbull" (instead of Benjamin Trumbull) in the "List of Authorities"; in the statement that the much-discussed ballot at the choice of Higginson and Skelton at Salem in 1629 was a "printed ballot" (p. 104); the implication (p. 156) that the New Haven Church and court were formed in 1638 instead of 1639; the assignment of Gilbert Tennent's farewell sermon at Boston to 1841, and of the opening of Andover Seminary to 1708 (pp. 251, 387, doubtless slips of the proof-reader); the declaration that "the first treatise against Trinitarian doctrines written by an American was published" in 1803 (p. 290); the transfer of the name of the Baptist divine, George Dana Boardman, to the *emeritus* theological professor of Chicago Seminary, George Nye Boardman (p. 389); or the representation that Horace Bushnell was an occupant of "the pulpit of the First Church, Hartford, Conn." (p. 395)—a church that always opposed Bushnell during his active ministry.

More important, but none the less open to serious criticism, are the statements that the "Great Awakening" with which the names of Whitefield and Edwards are associated, "may almost be said to have created in this country those nobler sentiments of humanity, one fruit of which, after a century, was the overthrow of slavery" (p. 261); and that "a candid study of the early history of New England can lead to no other conclusion than this, that the most powerful motive in originating the war of independence was a religious motive" (p. 265). It could also be wished that an apparent desire to avoid controverted problems had not led Dr. Dunning to speak with uncertain voice on such questions as the circumstances of the formation of the Salem church, the extent of the indebtedness of the New England Puritans to the Pilgrims for their ecclesiastical polity, or the witchcraft excitement, and also designedly to omit any consideration of that which has been most interesting in the modern history of Congregationalism—the debates which have turmoiled the sessions of the "American Board" and perplexed the authorities of Andover Seminary.

A System of Legal Medicine. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M.D., and Lawrence Godkin. Illustrated. Volume I., pp. 657. New York: E. B. Treat. 1894.

Law touches the profession of physic in almost every phase, so that the individual, from the rôle of murderer or victim to the other end of the scale as the client of an insurance company, falls within the range of the newer science known as legal medicine. As law has the organized machinery of society at its disposal, and as medicine is chiefly occupied with individuals in their personal relations, the former moulds the action of the latter when they come together, except on the rare occasions when the facts of the laboratory withstand the theories of the bench. But, after all, the bench usually wins, and it is less a conflict than a rivalry of methods in attaining the truth. The literature of medical jurisprudence is voluminous. The most valuable part is within the present century, and the bulk of it is of

Continental origin. The earlier details are more curious than edifying, for the law no longer takes cognizance of witches, and the science of the past becomes obsolete under the advance of exact methods of investigation. For the purposes of our own people the bearing of the principles of medicine and of natural science upon the law, and especially upon statute law, or, more correctly, the coloring that the law applies to them, must be of British and American origin. The first modern work of importance was the "Questions Medico-legales" of Zacchia (1621), followed by more than a score of German works, beginning with Alberti Halle (1739) in the next, and by twice as many in the nineteenth century. The French gave out two dozen, the European peninsulas as many more, and the outlying countries another dozen. These figures refer only to works of importance in this century. The leaders on the Continent were Louis, Orfila, Casper, and Tardieu. Ogston, Tidy, Guy, Christison, and Taylor were the British authors; the "Manual" of the latter running for forty years from 1844 through numerous editions, and being very popular with American students. At home, Beck, Reese, and Wharton, and Stillé in the general subject, and the unrivalled Wormley in the micro-chemistry of poisons, have held the field. Each of these books was the product of one or, at the most, of two minds. For those who read Japanese, "Saiban Igaku Teiko" (Tokio, 1822) is interesting as showing the relations of the two sciences in the Empire of the Rising Sun while it was yet free from Western, except Dutch, influence.

The "System" under review is the result of collaboration, often employed in general medicine, but not previously in this specialty, and the coworkers are of both professions. Naturally, perhaps necessarily, some of the topics overlap. The material presented is so enormous that it is impossible to discuss it in detail. Of the essays proper, that on the "Identity of the Living" is probably the least satisfactory. The long essays on death and on homicide and wounds by Dr. Francis A. Harris and Dr. Lewis Balch are the most important in connection with the ordinary demands of a coroner and of a criminal jury; and in the former of these the method of reconstructing an unknown victim from certain dismembered fragments is curious and useful. Some of the other essays are of great value, notably that by Prof. Babcock on "Blood and Other Stains." We are glad to see it laid down that the most that can be established in relation to the measurement of blood corpuscles is that the stains are of mammalian blood, the diameters are consistent with human blood, and that they may be other blood. Prof. Vaughan's experiments demolishing the trustworthiness of Dragendorff's method for the determination of morphia in the liver and other organs are here published for the first time (we believe) in a text-book. The color tests for morphia, in the absence of its crystals, it appears, cannot be depended upon in the presence of putrefactive indol where tissue decomposing in the absence of oxygen is examined. Vaughan has also independently discovered the possible escape of arsenic as gas, an observation made long ago by Hünefeld, but not practically developed.

Here and there reference is made to left-handedness in the probable assailant; but in the stress properly laid upon careful observation of the body and of the other inanimate surroundings, this particular indication might be more emphasized. Because so few people are left-handed, a very good clue is afforded

when a sinistral sign is discovered. It once occurred to the writer to express the opinion that a fatal blow over the eye had been made by a moderately obtuse weapon of small size probably wielded by a left-handed man. Subsequently it appeared that the man who had the best opportunity to offer the violence was left-handed, and was in the habit of carrying his pistol by the barrel, and of making back-handed blows with it. There was little moral doubt that the murder was committed by this man striking the other a lateral blow with the hammer of his pistol as he walked with him on his right. The medico-legal aspects of self-cocking pistols, by the way, are overlooked. A man's body was found lying on the back in bed with a pistol wound behind the right ear, and a self-cocking revolver, with two chambers exploded, firmly grasped in the right hand, which was extended along the right thigh. The second bullet was found in the ceiling a trifle to the front of a vertical line from the centre of the body. It was a question whether the bullet in the ceiling was a trial shot, or whether it was due to pressure on the trigger as the arm was extended automatically. It probably was the latter, but had a second person been in the line of fire it might be thought that there was murder as well as suicide. Numerous variations of this complication are possible.

Dr. Harris believes that cadaveric spasm occurs, and cites Ogston as having witnessed eleven cases. There is no question as to its occurrence, and death by gunshot is its most common antecedent. Doubtless every active campaign furnishes illustrations. Near Bristoe Station, Hooker drove back Stonewall Jackson August 26, 1862, in a sharp fight (that plays no part in Jackson's invariable victories), and the next day in a small grove a number of Confederate riflemen were still to be seen in the picturesque attitudes of firing in different postures as death overtook them. Groups of such subjects are not common, but they have occurred.

The short but interesting essay of the legal editor cites with approval the Leeds method of doing away with the scandal of medical experts appearing for or against a prisoner. By it all the medical witnesses freely confer with each other before the trial; and thus the whole truth comes out, usually without cross-examination and always without the suspicion of prejudice. As he properly remarks, this method requires a high degree of intelligence and honor in the witnesses themselves, but it certainly is an attainable standard.

In one or two of the articles, notably by members of the bar, there is a levity of style hardly compatible with so serious a subject; and among the medical writers the somewhat common error of the factitious *calvarium* (which also has crept without authority into a standard dictionary) for *calvaria* (fem. sing.) should have been corrected by the editor, if not by the proof-reader.

This great volume might be the basis of almost endless comment, but there are limits we may not pass, and then we are deprived of the assistance of an index, which will probably be supplied in the second volume, though, where the bulk is so great, we think a separate index should have been furnished, even if it had to be repeated in the general.

The Lover's Lexicon. By Frederick Greenwood. Macmillan & Co.

No benefactors of the human race have commanded so little love as the makers of diction-

aries. In the present, when a dictionary represents the work of scores of scholars, they, of course, cannot be loved any more than another soulless corporation; but in the past, who among us ever cast a crumb of affection to Johnson, or Larousse, or Noah Webster, because of their years of patient toil in our behalf? When we consider the dreadful doubts that have been set at rest, the angry passions that have been soothed, the apparently interminable discussions that have been cut short by recourse to dictionaries, such indifference to their makers is an appalling example of thankless ingratitude. The only exception to this universal heartlessness we can think of is found in Boston, where Worcester occasionally excites a sentiment akin to worship when he happens to give a Bostonian pronunciation without the fatal abbreviation *Amer.* If we have not emphasized the rarity of a dictionary which compels love for the author, the foregoing remarks may be taken as a wanton slander on our kind, and the connection with 'The Lover's Lexicon' will be completely missed. The qualities that make us love any man through his book are tenderness, generosity, and kind-

ly humor, and the constant though not obtrusive presence of that wisdom which is born partly of experience, but more largely of intuitive perception of the secrets of the heart. Such gracious presences flit about and fill the pages of 'The Lover's Lexicon,' and it is the *embarras de richesses* only which prevents our making the assertion good by quotations. On the title-page Mr. Greenwood enumerates the classes to whom his "hand-book" is particularly addressed, and to these we add, all lovers of good literature, all who would fain forget for a while our natural depravity, and linger willingly on our less conspicuous inheritance of faithfulness, tenderness, naïveté, and even innocent absurdity.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bangs, J. K. *The Water Ghost, and Others.* Harpers. \$1.25.
Crockett, S. R. *Mad Sir Uchred of the Hill.* Macmillan. \$1.25.
Dumas, A. *The Conspirators.* M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Evetts, B. T. A. *New Light on the Bible and the Holy Land.* Cassell. \$3.
Following the Star. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. 90 cents.
General Catalogue of Bowdoin College, including an Historical Sketch of the Institution during its First Century. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. \$1.

Hawthorne, Hildegarde. *The Fairest of the Fair.* Philadelphia: Henry Altman. \$1.25.
Hunt, E. *Geometry for Grammar Schools.* Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Hunt, Violet. *The Maiden's Progress: A Novel in Dialogue.* Harpers. \$1.
Javier, T. A. *In Old New York.* Harpers. \$1.75.
Jones, Sarah J. *Godfrey Brenz.* Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. 80 cents.
Kendall, May. *Songs from Dreamland.* Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.
Létang, Louis. *Le Roi s'ennuie.* Paris: Calmann Lévy.
McClelland, M. G. *The Old Post-Road.* Merriam Co.
McVickar, H. G. *The Purple Light of Love.* Appletons.
Munroe-Ferguson, V. *Music Hath Charms.* Harpers.
Oriental Studies: Papers Read before the Oriental Club of Philadelphia. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.
Platt, Sarah. *Poems.* 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.
Pool, Miss Maria L. *Out of Step.* Harpers. \$1.25.
Rollins, F. W. *Break o' Day Tales.* Boston: Joseph Knight Co. 75 cents.
Rowse, Mary C. *The Friend of the People.* 3 vols. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Scovill, Elizabeth R. *The Care of Children.* Philadelphia: Henry Altman.
Sharpe, R. R. *London and the Kingdom.* Vol. I. Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.
The Overland Monthly. January-June, 1894. San Francisco: Overland Monthly Publishing Co.
The Silver Christ. By Ouida. Macmillan. \$1.25.
Tomlinson, E. T. *The Search for Andrew Field.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
Unwin, Prof. W. C. *The Development and Transmission of Power from Central Stations.* Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.
Younghusband, Capt. G. J. *On Short Leave to Japan.* London: Sampson Low & Co.
Woolcombe, W. G. *Practical Work in General Physics.* Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Warden, Florence. *A Perfect Fool.* International News Co. 50 cents.
Warren, Prof. W. H. *Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel and Timber.* Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Bumpus's (H. C.) Laboratory Course
IN INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY. Revised. 157 pp., 12mo. Teachers' price, \$1.00; postage, 8 cents.

Directs the work of students, without telling them everything. It brings into use a number of easily obtainable types not heretofore treated in laboratory guides.

Hall's (E. H.) Elementary Lessons
IN PHYSICS. Mechanics (including Hydrostatics) and Light. 120 pp. 12mo. Teachers' price, 60 cents.
Represents the Cambridge (Mass.) course in physics for grammar schools.

Woodhull's (J. F.) First Course in SCIENCE. In two companion-volumes. *I. Book of Experiments.* 79 pp. 8vo. Paper. Teachers' price, 50 cents; postage, 5 cents. *II. Text-Book.* 133 pp. 12mo. Cloth. Teachers' price, 65 cents; postage, 5 cents. Suitable for grammar schools. All experiments can be performed on the pupil's own desk, without darkening the room. The necessary apparatus costs but \$1.50 for each pupil, and most of it is in the nature of a permanent equipment. The experiments are confined to the subject of Light.

Zimmermann's Botanical Micro-TECHNIQUE. Translated by J. E. HUMPHREY. 296 pp. 8vo. Teachers' price, \$2.50; postage, 15 cents.

A hand-book of methods for the preparation, staining, and microscopical investigation of vegetable tissues and products. Its directions are very explicit.

"The work will undoubtedly meet a general need among students of botany."—Prof. C. O. Whitman of the University of Chicago.

Aikins's (H. A.): The Philosophy of HUME. As contained in extracts from the First Book and the First and Second Sections of the Third Part of the Second Book of the "Treatise of Human Nature." Selected, with an Introduction. 176 pp. 12mo. Teachers' price, \$1.00; postage, 12 cents.

Baldwin's (J. M.) Elements of PSYCHOLOGY. 372 pp. 12mo. Teachers' price, \$1.50; postage, 11 cents.

"We regard it on the whole as the best elementary text-book on psychology now before the public. It is written from the scientific standpoint, and in a thoroughly scientific spirit."—Prof. G. M. Duncan, of Yale University.

Falckenberg's History of Modern PHILOSOPHY. Translated, with the author's co-operation, by A. C. ARMSTRONG. 655 pp. 8vo. Teachers' price, \$3.50; postage, 25 cents.

"The book, it seems to me, is one of the best histories of philosophy in existence. Certainly there is no other work at present in English so well adapted for classroom purposes."—Prof. J. E. Creighton of Cornell University.

Duruy's History of Modern Times.

From the Fall of Constantinople to the French Revolution. Translated from the tenth edition by E. A. Grosvenor. 575 pp. 12mo. Teachers' price, \$1.60; postage, 14 cents.

"It is compact, accurate, and interesting. Its great popularity in France is fully deserved; and it is doubtful whether any other single volume on the period of which it treats can be of so much value to the student."—Adams's *Manual of Historical Literature.*

Richardson's (F. B.) Six Months' PREPARATION FOR CÆSAR. 130 pp. 16mo.

Teachers' price, 90 cents; postage, 6 cents.

The pupil is taught to build all forms upon stems. The verb is thus learned in about half the time usually taken, and time is also saved in learning the declensions. But while the book is confined to the bare essentials of grammar, the course is a thorough one, and gives the pupil such a preparation for Cæsar as probably cannot be attained in the same time by any other method.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK.

READY SOON.
THE
Anticipatory Subjunctive
in Greek and Latin:

A Chapter of Comparative Syntax.

By WM. GARDNER HALE,
Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago.
Preprint from Vol. I. of *Studies in Classical Philology*. Pp. 92. 8vo. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. Address

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
OF CHICAGO.

Yale
Mixture.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

You won't know the luxury of
Pipe-Smoking until you use Yale
Mixture.

A two-oz. trial package, postpaid, for 25 cents.

MARBURG BROS.,

The American Tobacco Co., Successor,
Baltimore, Md.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak
and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
is without exception the Best
Remedy for relieving Mental
and Nervous Exhaustion; and
where the system has become
debilitated by disease it acts as
a general tonic and vitalizer,
affording sustenance to both
brain and body.

Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia,
Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest
and most satisfactory results in
dyspepsia and general derangement
of the cerebral and nervous systems,
causing debility and exhaustion."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

THE LENOX LIBRARY
(AND READING ROOM),

Fifth Ave. and 70th St., is open every weekday from 10
A. M. to 5 P. M.

Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free; no tickets required.

Letters We buy and sell bills of exchange on
of and make Cable Transfers of money to
Credit. Europe, Australia, and the West Indies;
also make collections and issue Commercial
and Travellers' Credits, available in
all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Forthcoming Books.

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1894.

By American Authors.

- ALLEN.**—*American Book-Plates. A Guide to their Study, with Examples.* By CHARLES DEXTER ALLEN, Member Ex-Libris Society, London; Member Grolier Club, New York. With a Bibliography by EBEN NEWELL HEWINS, Member Ex-Libris Society. Illustrated with many reproductions of rare and interesting book-plates, and in the finer editions with many prints from the original coppers, both old and recent. Imperial 16mo, gilt top.
- BALDWIN.**—*Mental Development in the Child and the Race.* By J. MARK BALDWIN, Stuart Professor of Experimental Psychology, Princeton. In two volumes. Vol. I., Facts and Theories.
- BARTLETT.**—*A New and Complete Concordance, or Verbal Index to Words, Phrases, and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare.* With a Supplementary Concordance to the Poems. By JOHN BARTLETT, A.M., Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, author of "Familiar Quotations," etc., etc. In one volume. Medium 4to, 1,900 pages. Half morocco, in box, \$14.00, net.
- CATTELL.**—*A Course in Experimental Psychology.* By J. McKEEN CATTELL, Ph.D., Professor of Experimental Psychology in Columbia College.
- CLARK.**—*Architect, Owner, and Builder before the Law.* By T. M. CLARK, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Square 8vo.
- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY Biological Series.** Edited by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, Da Costa Professor of Biology in Columbia College.
- VOLUMES NEARLY READY.**
- From the Greeks to Darwin.* By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN. \$2.00, net.
- Amphioxus and the Ancestry of the Vertebrates.* By ARTHUR WILLEY. With Illustrations.
- COMIEY.**—*A Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities. Inorganic.* By A. M. COMIEY.
- CRAWFORD.**—*Love in Idleness.* With numerous Illustrations. *Cranford Series.* Uniform with "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Our Village," etc. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, gilt edges. \$2.00.
- The Ralstons. A Sequel to "Katharine Lauderdale."* With Illustrations by ALFRED BRENNAN. 2 vols. small 12mo, buckram.
- DE VERE.**—*Selected Poems of Aubrey De Vere.* With an Introduction by GEORGE E. WOODBERRY, Professor of Literature in Columbia College.
- EMERSON.**—*History of the English Language.* By OLIVER FARRAR EMERSON, Professor of Rhetoric and English Philology in Cornell University.
- EURIPIDES.**—*The Alcestis of Euripides.* Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE, Professor of Greek in Barnard College. *Classical Series.* 16mo.
- FIELDE.**—*A Corner of Cathay.* By ADELE M. FIELDE. With Coloured Illustrations and Plates from Chinese Landscapes. Small 4to.
- KAROLY.**—*Raphael's Madonnas and other Great Pictures, reproduced from the Original Paintings. With a Life of Raphael and an Account of his Chief Works.* By KARL KAROLY, author of "The Paintings of Florence." With 53 Illustrations, including 9 Photogravures. Columbian 8vo.
- KIMBER.**—*Text-Book of Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses.* Compiled by DIANA CLIFFORD KIMBER, Assistant Superintendent New York City Training School, Blackwell's Island. With Illustrations. 8vo.
- MCCURDY.**—*History, Prophecy, and the Monuments.* By J. F. MCCURDY, Professor in the University of Toronto. Vol. I. To the Fall of Samaria. 8vo. \$3.00, net.
- NICHOLS.**—*A Laboratory Manual of Physics and Applied Electricity.* Arranged and edited by EDWARD L. NICHOLS, Professor of Physics in Cornell University. With Illustrations. Vol. II. Senior Course and Outline of Advanced Work. By G. S. MOLER, F. BEDELL, H. J. HOTCHKISS, C. P. MATHEWS, and the Editor.
- PAULSEN.**—*Character and Historical Development of the Universities of Germany.* By F. PAULSEN. Translated by E. D. PERRY, Professor in Columbia College. With an Introduction by N. M. BUTLER, Professor in Columbia College.
- RICHARDSON.**—*Laboratory Manual and Principles of Chemistry for Beginners.* By GEORGE M. RICHARDSON, Associate Professor of Chemistry in the Leland Stanford Junior University. With Illustrations. 12mo. \$1.10, net.
- RUSSELL.**—*Weather and Flood Forecasting Methods.* By THOMAS RUSSELL, United States Engineer's Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
- SALT.**—*Animal Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress.* With Bibliographical Appendix. New Edition, with an Essay on Vivisection in America by Dr. ALBERT LEFINGWELL. 16mo.
- SMITH.**—*Essays on Questions of the Day, Political and Social.* By GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L., author of "The United States. An Outline of Political History." New Revised Edition, with Additional Essays. 8vo.
- Sketch of the Political History of England.* 8vo.
- VIOLLET-LE-DUC.**—*Construction.* Translated by GEORGE MARTIN HUSS. With numerous Illustrations.
- WHITCOMB.**—*Chronological Outlines of American Literature.* By SELDEN L. WHITCOMB. With a Preface by BRANDER MATTHEWS. Uniform with "Chronological Outlines of English Literature," by Frederick Ryland. Crown 8vo.
- WINTER.**—*The Life and Art of Edwin Booth.* By WILLIAM WINTER. New cheaper Edition, with New Frontispiece Portrait in Character (Hamlet). 18mo, gilt top. 75 cts.
- The Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson.* Together with some Account of his Ancestry and of the Jefferson Family of Actors. With Portraits and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, gilt top.
- ZIWET.**—*An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics.* By ALEXANDER ZIWET, Professor in the University of Michigan. Part III. Kinetics. 8vo.

MACMILLAN & CO., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Teachers of Mathematics and Science

cannot afford to use any text-books except the BEST. The following standard books from D. C. HEATH & CO.'S list should be examined by every teacher before deciding on texts for incoming classes. They will be found fully abreast of best methods, and approximate with remarkable closeness the recommendations of the "COMMITTEE OF TEN."

MATHEMATICS.

Bowser's Mathematical Series.

Academic Algebra. 366 pp., \$1.12.

College Algebra. 558 pp., \$1.50.

C. F. R. Bellows, *Teacher of Math., Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.*: The strong point of the Elementary Algebra is the great care the author takes that everything shall be understood by the learner.

J. R. French, *Prof. of Math., Syracuse Univ., N. Y.*: A superior work, and well-fitted for class-room use. I especially commend the concise and satisfactory demonstration of the Binomial Theorem.

Plane and Solid Geometry. 402 pp., \$1.35.

Plane Geometry. 250 pp., 75c.

G. B. McElroy, *Prof. of Math., Adrian Coll., Mich.*: In all the elements of a first-class text-book it has no superior.

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 172 pp., 90c.

Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 368 pp., \$1.50.

H. L. Hodgkins, *Prof. of Math., Columbia Univ., Washington, D. C.*: This latest book of Professor Bowser is so filled with the many qualities which have made his previous books so successful that I cannot see any reason why it should not meet with a like success.

Hopkins's Plane Geometry: On the Heuristic Plan. 196 pp., 75c.

J. L. Patterson, *Mathematical Master, Lawrenceville School, N. J.*: I like the plan and believe the book to be the best of the kind published.

BOOKS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Walsh's Mathematics for Common Schools. A Complete course in Arithmetic, with Elements of Algebra and Geometry.

Atwood's Complete Graded Arithmetic. A carefully graded course covering fourth to eighth years inclusive.

Hunt's Concrete Geometry for Grammar Schools. A text-book in Geometry for the lower grades.

The New Arithmetic. Little theory and much practice. An excellent review book.

SCIENCE.

Chute's Physical Laboratory Manual. 236 pp., 80c.

A new text-book (to be ready Sept. 1), by the author of "Elementary Practical Physics."

Chute's Elementary Practical Physics. 407 pp., \$1.12.

Arthur L. Kimball, *Johns Hopkins University*: A very valuable handbook for beginners. It will be found a most important aid in teaching Physics in high schools and colleges.

Shepard's Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. 397 pp., \$1.12.

C. A. Schaeffer, *Professor of Chemistry, Cornell University*: The plan is well conceived, and embodies the method by all means the best.

Shepard's Briefer Course in Chemistry. 248 pp., 80c.

D. L. Bardwell, *Teacher of Science, State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y.*: I am particularly struck with the simplicity of the apparatus, and above all, the suggestiveness of the experiments.

Colton's Elementary Practical Zoology. 196 pp., 80c.

David S. Jordan, *President Leland Stanford Jr. Univ.*: The only text-book in general zoology yet published which is fit to be used in high-school classes.

Boyer's Laboratory Manual of Elementary Biology. 230 pp., 90c.

C. O. Whitman, *Head-Professor of Zoology, Univ. of Chicago*: A well conceived manual, judiciously arranged and well-adapted to the needs of our high schools.

Shaler's First Book in Geology. 272 pp., \$1.00.

John C. Branner, *Prof. of Geology, Indiana Univ.*: With a view to urging the use of some elementary book on geology in the schools of this state, I have examined Prof. Shaler's Geology. I cannot do better than recommend it.

Spalding's Introduction to Botany. 269 pp., 80c.

Charles E. Bessey, *Prof. of Botany, Univ. of Nebraska, and State Botanist*: Its use in the high and other preparatory schools will do much to raise the standard of botanical preparation.

Full Catalogue sent on application. Correspondence with regard to the introduction of these and any other of our Standard Text-Books is invited.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers, Boston, New York, Chicago, London.
Maynard's Series of French and German Texts.

Just Published for Use of Schools. 23 Vols.

The editor of these books accepts the educational maxim, "We learn by doing," and believes that pupils may learn to read fluently French and German by reading French and German. He has therefore taken pains to provide a large number of French and German reading-books at a low price. Each series embraces two courses, elementary and advanced. They are edited by teachers of ability and experience. The selections are from modern French and German literature, and are such as cannot fail to both instruct and interest. The introductions, notes, indexes, and vocabularies are most complete and exact, varying in amplitude according to the grade of the book. The type is large and clear, and the volumes are tastefully bound in cloth. A specimen copy of the books designed for elementary schools will be sent on receipt of 25 cents, and specimens of the books for advanced schools will be sent on receipt of 40 cents.

Descriptive circulars free. Correspondence invited.

MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO.,
43-47 East Tenth Street, New York.

Just Published.

THE PSYCHIC FACTOR.

An Outline of Psychology. By CHARLES VAN NORDEN, D.D., LL.D., late President of Elmira College. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25.

This, the latest treatise on a subject that is now engaging the attention of all educators and philosophers, is a most admirable summing up of the extended discussions and investigations that have been carried on in the field of psychological research up to the present time. The purpose and spirit of the book are strictly scientific, and are intended to embody the trustworthy results of safe thought in the realm of current psychology. It is the most readable and entertaining work of the kind that has appeared, and one that may be perused with interest and profit not only by students, to whom it is especially addressed, but by all intelligent persons. As a book to finish a course of psychological study, nothing more satisfactory has been written.

A sample copy will be sent to any teacher or school officer, upon receipt of \$1.00, which will be refunded if the book is adopted for class use.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

One Vol. 12mo, 308 pp. 192 Illustrations. Price, \$2.00.

Elementary Mechanism.

A Text-Book for Students of Mechanical Engineering.

By ARTHUR T. WOODS,

Assistant Engineer, United States Navy; Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Illinois State University, Champaign, Ill.

and ALBERT W. STAHL, M.E.

Assistant Engineer, United States Navy; Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, La Fayette, Indiana.

NEW EDITION.

In preparing this new edition, advantage was taken of the opportunity to remedy such defects as had been pointed out by additional class-room experience and to improve the book wherever this seemed practicable. The book, as originally published, having been received with considerable favorable commendation, it is hoped that the improvements introduced into this new edition will cause it to meet with even greater favor.

D. Van Nostrand Co., Publishers,

23 Murray and 27 Warren Sts., New York.

*Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary

OF

Medicine, Biology

AND

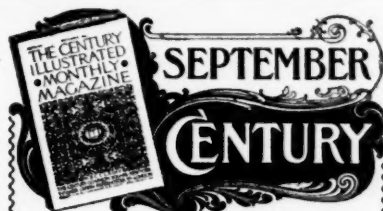
Allied Sciences.

A REFERENCE BOOK for Editors, General Scientists, Libraries, Newspaper Offices, Biologists, Chemists, Physicians, Dentists, Druggists, Lawyers.

Demi Quarto, over 1600 pages, Half Morocco, . . . Net, \$10.00
Half Russia, Thumb Index, Net, \$12.00

Samples of pages and illustrations free.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



... CONTAINS: Two Timely Educational Articles:

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS IN GERMANY,
By Dr. J. M. Rice, Author of "The Public-
School System of the United States";

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CITY SCHOOLS,
By Jacob A. Riis, Author of "How the
Other Half Lives," etc.

Three Complete Stories,
By F. Hopkinson Smith and others, and
serials by Mrs. Burton Harrison and
Marion Crawford.

An Entertaining Paper on Addison,

By Mrs. Oliphant, with portrait.

Poe in Philadelphia.

Selections from the recently discovered cor-
respondence of Edgar Allan Poe, in-
cluding letters of Poe, W. E. Burton,
Washington Irving, N. P. Willis,
Charles Dickens, and others.

Across Asia on a Bicycle.

Over the Gobi Desert and through the West-
ern Gate of the Great Wall. The adven-
tures of two young American stu-
dents. Illustrated with drawings
after authors' photographs.

Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.

Reminiscences of Irish Life half a
century ago.

Other Articles, Poems, Departments, etc.

Ready Saturday, September 1st. For sale
everywhere. Price 35 cents.

THE CENTURY CO.

Publishers: 33 East 17th St., New York.

Greek Newspaper "Atlantis"

Published Weekly at

Nos. 2 & 4 STONE ST., NEW YORK.

"No college or academical class complete with-
out the Greek Newspaper."

The "Atlantis" is written in the purest Greek lan-
guage, approaching that of Xenophon. It gives the lat-
est archaeological intelligence, the political news and
progress of modern Greece and of the U. S.

From the 1st September, 1894, the subscription price
will be reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 per annum for Pro-
fessors, Students of Greek, Clergymen, Colleges, and
Libraries. Among the large number of eminent Greek
Scholars and Professors on our subscription list are
Prof. A. C. Merriam of Columbia College, Prof. H. C.
Tolman of Vanderbilt University, Prof. J. Irving Man-
natt of Brown University, Prof. Horace A. Hoff-
man of Indiana University, Prof. James Far-
sons of University of Pennsylvania, Prof. R. C. Mathews
of Newark High School, Prof. S. L. Andrews
of Colgate University, Prof. Robert L. Blanton of Lex-
ington, Ky., Prof. W. R. Bridgman of Lake Forest, Ill.,
Prof. W. W. Smith of Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa.,
Prof. C. F. Brackett of Princeton College, Rev. Theo-
dore Lyman, Rev. James Quinn, Rev. James F. Biggs,
Rev. J. B. René, S. J., Hon. U. S. Senator George F.
Hoar, Hon. Robert A. Bakewell.—"Specimen copies
free."

Greek printing executed at the "Atlantis" office for
professors or publishers, at moderate prices. For sale
Greek English and English-Greek dictionaries and other
modern Greek books.

G.P. Putnam's Sons

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HAVE NOW READY:

The Life and Correspond- ence of Rufus King.

Comprising his Letters, Private and Official,
his Public Documents, and his Speeches.
Edited by his grandson, CHARLES R. KING,
M. D. Five volumes, half leather, octavo,
cloth, gilt. Per volume, \$5.00.

Limited to 750 sets, printed from type—not
stereotyped. In course of publication.

Vol. II. in preparation.
Uniform with the "Writings" of Franklin,
Washington, Hamilton, etc., etc.

Found and Lost.

By MARY PUTNAM-JACOBI. Being No. 2 of the
Autonym Library. Issued in cooperation
with Mr. Unwin of London. Copyrighted
for the United States. Uniform with the
"Incognito" Library. Oblong 24mo, limp
cloth, each, 50 cents.

"The books that form or will form this series are
of the now very popular oblong shape, easily car-
ried in the coat pocket, printed on fine paper in clear
large type. In the makeup of the volumes there is
nothing to be desired, and if the contents are of
equal excellence then they will become most popu-
lar."—*Boston Times*.

Eyes Like the Sea.

By MAURUS JÓKAI (the great Hungarian no-
velist). An Autobiographical Romance.
Translated from the Hungarian by Nisbet
Bain. 12mo, \$1.00.

No Enemy

(But Himself). By ELBERT G. HUBBARD, au-
thor of "One Day," "Forbes of Harvard,"
etc. With 28 full-page illustrations. 12mo.
\$1.50.

NEARLY READY.

Social England.

A Record of the Progress of the People in
Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Science,
Literature, Industry, Commerce, and Man-
ners, from the Earliest Times to the Pre-
sent Day. By various writers. Edited by
H. D. Traill, D.C.L., Sometime Fellow of
St. John's College, Oxford. To be com-
pleted in six volumes. \$3.50.

Vol. I. From the Earliest Times to the Ac-
cession of Edward the First. (Ready.)

Vol. II. From the Accession of Edward the
First to the Death of Richard III. (Nearly
Ready.)

Lives of Twelve Bad Men.

Original Studies of Eminent Scoundrels. By
various hands. Edited by Thomas Sec-
combe (Balliol College, Oxford). Fully
illustrated. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.

Peak and Prairie.

From a Colorado Sketch Book. By ANNA
FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits," "A
Literary Courtship," etc. 16mo, cloth,
uniform with "A Literary Courtship."
With a Frontispiece by Louis Loeb. \$1.00.

"Miss Fuller always writes in an easy flow of words
and a lively spirit."—*Boston Literary World*.

"Miss Fuller's style continues to amuse by those
gentle hits at the foibles of human kind, and car-
ries the reader willingly along to the end of her
narrations."—*National Baptist*.

*Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, pros-
pectuses of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes and
Stories of the Nations Series, sent on application.

For Students, Instructors, and Readers.

Outlines of Roman History.

By HENRY F. PELHAM, Professor of Ancient
History in the University of Oxford.
Large 12mo, with Maps, \$1.75.

CHIEF CONTENTS: The Beginning of Rome
and the Monarchy—The Early Republic, 500-
275 B. C.—Rome and the Mediterranean States,
265-146 B. C.—The Period of the Revolution—
The Foundation of the Imperial System and
the Rule of the Early Caesars, 49 B. C.—69 A. D.
—The Organization of Caesar's Government
and the First Conflicts with the Barbarians,
69-384 A. D.—The Barbaric Invasions, 284-476
A. D.—Index.

This work has been planned more particu-
larly to meet the requirements of higher-grade
students and reading-classes.

"I shall take great pleasure in putting it into the
hands of my classes."—*Geo. L. Burn, Professor
of Ancient History, Cornell University*

"For advanced students it is the best guide that I
know of for the study of the political and constitu-
tional history of Rome. Prof. Pelham has most
admirably succeeded in producing a book for higher-
grade students."—*Wm. P. Holtzner, Professor of
History, Swarthmore College*.

"Admirably suited as a guide to more advanced
students. I have recommended the work to my
classes and shall make use of it in the future."
—*HERMAN V. AMES, Professor of History, Univer-
sity of Michigan*.

Tales of a Traveller.

By WASHINGTON IRVING. The Students' Edi-
tion, for the use of instructors and stu-
dents of English literature and of read-
ing-classes. Edited, with an Introduction
and Notes, by William Lyon Phelps, A.M.
(Harvard), Ph.D. (Yale), Instructor in
English Literature at Yale College. Large
12mo, handsomely printed in a clear read-
able page. \$1.25.

This volume has been prepared with the spe-
cial purpose of meeting the requirements of
the colleges for matriculation examinations in
English literature.

In Preparation:

The Students' Edition of Irving's SKETCH-
BOOK and Irving's ALHAMBRA. Edited by
William Lyon Phelps. Uniform with the
above.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE

Heroes of the Nations.

Large 12mo, illustrated, each, cloth, \$1.50; half
leather, \$1.75.

Cicero, and the Fall of the Roman Re- public.

By J. L. STRACHAN DAVIDSON, M.A., Fellow
of Balliol College, Oxford.

Prince Henry (the Navigator) of Portu- gual, and the Age of Discovery in Europe.

By C. R. BEAZLEY, M.A., Fellow of Merton
College, Oxford. (In preparation.)

Abraham Lincoln, and the Downfall of American Slavery.

By NOAH BROOKS. (In preparation.)

Special terms to instructors on copies for examina-
tion, and on supplies for first introduction. Cata-
logue of Educational Publications sent on applica-
tion.

G.P. Putnam's Sons

NEW YORK:
27 and 29 W. 33d St.

LONDON:
24 Bedford St., Strand.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

By Prof. T. Harwood Pattison, D.D.

Illustrated, cloth, gilt top, 12mo, 280 pp.

PRICE, \$1.25.

"A book of unusual interest and value."—*Public Opinion*.
"We do not recall a writer who has presented a narrative so popularly interesting as this is likely to prove to the multitude of English Bible readers."—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Dawn of Christianity;

or, Studies of the Apostolic Church.

By Henry C. Vedder.

16mo, 208 pp.

PRICE, 90 CENTS.

Just the book to put into the hands of a busy man who hates padding and wants to know exactly and without special pleading just what the New Testament teaches regarding the founding and career and principles of the apostolic church.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH AND IRISH CHURCHES.

Including the Life and Labors of St. Patrick.

BY WILLIAM CATHCART, D.D.

12mo, 345 pp.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"Dr. Cathcart has done admirable work in bringing out the Biblical character of St. Patrick's preaching, and the simplicity and earnestness of his character."—*Presbyterian*.

THE ARGUMENT FOR CHRISTIANITY

A work on Christian Evidences. By GEORGE C. LORIMER, D.D.

PRICE, \$2.00.

It has been the aim of Dr. Lorimer to present the argument for Christianity very largely from what Christianity has accomplished. From his own discussion of the theme, and citations from noted authors, this will be one of the most thorough recent works on Christian Evidences. Anything from the pen of this gifted preacher and writer will find a welcome in all denominations.

American Baptist Publication Society,
1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Brentano's announce for publication during September a catalogue of books on the **Study and Acquisition of the Modern Languages.**

The work is conveniently arranged, and comprises an unusually complete list of titles of the best accepted books devoted to the subject mentioned.

It is of real practical value to teachers, students, and the public. It will be sent upon application free.

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, N. Y.

Tyrolean Tours.

INNSBRUCK, TYROL, AUSTRIA.

1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate.

CENTRE FOR COACHING TRIPS
and Excursions of all kinds.

HOTEL TIROL.

Open all the year. CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; superior cuisine. Reduced rates in winter. Eminent medical care if desired. Unusual educational advantages on moderate terms. EXCURSIONS A SPECIALTY. Best references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

TO BE PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1.

"In its treatment of the deepest problems of life this book is a masterpiece."

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

Divine Providence in the Light of Modern Science. The Law of Development Applied to Christian Thinking and Christian Living. By THEODORE F. SEWARD. 12mo, cloth, 276 pp. Price, \$1 50.

A volume equal in importance and general interest to Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." It shows how all things material are designed by the Creator to train the human race for things spiritual. It is not written from a theological standpoint, but purely from the scientific and material. It is this feature of it which makes the importance of the work and its value to that increasing number of thoughtful persons who, dissatisfied with the "isms" of the day, are seeking a common meeting ground in which to believe and to do the will of God.

"The School of Life" meets the questions of the day pertinently, and so satisfactorily that it should be eagerly welcomed by all Christians."—*From the Author of "God in His World."*

"The School of Life" presents a view of the relation of men to God and of human relationships which is not only profoundly true, but profoundly comforting."—*From Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie.*

"In its treatment of the deepest problems of life this book is a masterpiece. The more I read it the more I am amazed at the breadth and depth of the work. I have never read a book so suggestive of thought."—*From Rev. Arthur Lowndes.*

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

JAMES POTT & CO., Publishers, 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

"ME AND TAD"



A scratchy pen may balk a thought
or spoil a page. Tadella Alloyed-Zink
Pens write readily and steadily.
Set Familiar with Tadella

IN 25 CTS. \$1.25 BOXES. SAMPLE CARDS 15 STYLES
10 CTS. AT YOUR STATIONERS OR BY MAIL POST PAID.
TADELLA PEN CO. 74 5th Av. NEW YORK

The Double Autumn Number of POET-LORE

Will contain a Symposium on "How may Literature best be Taught?" by Profs. Katharine Lee Bates (Wellesley), Hiram Corson (Cornell), L. A. Sherman (Neb.), O. L. Triggs and F. I. Carpenter (Chicago); a sea-story from the Danish of Holger Drachmann; a prose play by Maurice Maeterlinck; a "Note on Farquhar" by Louise Imogen Guiney, etc., etc.

Yearly, \$2.50. This double number, 50 cents.

Orders received by all booksellers and news companies, or by

POET-LORE CO.,

196 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Edw. Everett Hale,

Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL,
Eng. GEORGE MELVILLE, U. S. N.,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,

GEORGE W. L. CURTIS.
Imperial Panel Photos on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17,
Price, \$3.00 each. Also Cabinet Photos. For sale by
THE F. GUTKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

Hagemann's Books.

Main's English Sonnets. Cloth, 8vo. \$2.50.
D'Aubigne's Reformation. Cloth, 8vo. \$3.00.
Wharton's Wits and Beaux. { 4 vols., half calf. \$15.00.
Queens of Society. {
Las Casa's Napoleon. 4 vols., cloth, 12mo. \$1.00.
O'Meara's Napoleon. 2 vols., cloth, 12mo. \$2.00.
Wilson's Notes Ambrosiane. 6 vols., cloth, 8vo. \$6.00.
Velasquez' Civil War. 1 vol., 8vo., cloth. \$1.50.
Chambers' Etymological Dictionary. \$1.25.
Latin Dictionary. \$2.25.
Cyclopedia of English Literature. 2 vols.
\$7.00.
Book of Days. Imp. oct. 2 vols. \$7.00.
Miscellany. 10 vols., cloth. \$7.50.
Water's Intellectual Pursuits. 1 vol., 12mo. \$1.00.
Sheldon's Yankee Girls in Zululand. 1 vol., 12mo. 100
engravings. A delightful book. \$1.75.
Taine's English Literature. Edinburgh Ed. 4 vols.,
cloth. \$7.50.
Same, illustrated with steel portraits. \$10.00.
HAGEMANN'S STERLING NOVELS, in cloth, at \$1.00 each,
all illustrated, being translations of Heimbach,
Heyse, Coppée, von Eschstruth, Byr, von Ebner,
Eschenbach, Th. Gautier, E. Marlitt, and the Amer-
ican novels of R. M. Manley and Anne Reeve
Aldrich.

Just Published, New York and London.

R. M. Manley's remarkable Novel,

THE QUEEN OF ECUADOR.

Cloth, \$1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

Send for complete catalogue to

The H. W. Hagemann Publishing Co.

114 Fifth Ave., New York.

"An Epoch-making Book."

THIRD THOUSAND NOW READY.

SOCIALISM and SOCIAL REFORM.

BY

PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY, LL.D.,
Author of "The Labor Movement," "Problems of To-
day," "Taxation in American States and Cities," "So-
cial Aspects of Christianity," etc.

12mo, \$1.50.

"Professor Ely differs radically from most of the writers on Socialism, as he is impartial. He does not twist facts to make out a case; he is intent on presenting both sides of every controversy to the reader."
"It cannot fail to broaden the views of every fair-minded person and to inspire interest in a subject which it is of vital importance should be properly understood."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

For Sale by All Booksellers.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

MRS. PEARY.

MY ARCTIC JOURNAL.

"Delightfully entertaining story."—*Boston Herald*.

"Mrs. Peary's descriptions of scenery are admirable."—*London Spectator*. Price, \$2.00.

CONTEMPORARY PUB. CO., 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

History of Dartmouth College

AND THE TOWN OF HANOVER, N. H., by FREDERICK CHASE. Vol. I. To the outbreak of the college controversy. Large 8vo., cloth, \$3.50, net; postage 24 cents. Sent on receipt of price by

JOHN K. LORD, Hanover, N. H.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

(LEMCKE & BUECHNER)

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,

812 Broadway, New York.

School and College Text-Books, Dictionaries, and Grammars of Ancient and Modern Languages.
 FLÜGEL'S Great German and English Dictionary, 3 vols. Special terms for introduction.
 Thieme-Preusser, Koehler, and other German, French, English, Italian Dictionaries
 Teubner and Tauchnitz Greek and Latin Texts.
 Mail-orders for Books, Foreign or Domestic, receive immediate attention.

LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
 Subscriptions to Periodicals received.
 Lowest rates, quick delivery.
 Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.

Paris: 76 Rue de Rennes.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

We have just secured a small quantity of James G. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, printed from new electrotypes plates on superfine book paper, bound in fine English muslin, marbled edges. Published by Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Original price, \$7.50. Our price for the two volumes, \$5.50. Mention the Nation.

Leary's Old Bookstore,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.)

PHILADELPHIA.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
 Importers of Foreign Books; Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

MEYER BROS. & CO.,

13 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

LARGEST SELECTION OF FRENCH BOOKS.
 Importers and Publishers of French Books. Sole agents for A. Lemerre, Paris. Catalogues mailed on demand. New books received from Paris 3 times a week. Bindings, Rare Books, Engravings, Prints, Photos, etc. Special importations to order.

To Librarians, Book-Lovers, and Booksellers.

Our NEW CATALOGUE OF RARE and CHOICE BOOKS, comprising works on architecture, biography, belles-lettres, the drama, first editions, Shakespeariana, rare French books, works of art, etc., will be sent, post-paid, upon request.

Attention is called to this valuable collection.
 BRENTANO'S,
 31 Union Square, New York.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS.

Catalogue No. 37 is now ready and will be mailed to any address.

GEORGE P. HUMPHREY,

25 EXCHANGE STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OLD BOOKS

We make a specialty of hunting up old books and magazines. We buy large and small libraries for cash. If you want anything in the book line write to us. Monthly list of old, rare, and curious books free.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOOK CLEARING-HOUSE,
 144 N 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign Books

Subscriptions to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 23 School St., Boston.

RARE BOOKS.**PRINTS—AUTOGRAPHS.**

Catalogues Issued Continually.
 W. E. BENJAMIN, 22 E. 16th St., New York.

Incontestability

From the day of its issue
 is the *ne plus ultra* of privileges
 under a Life Insurance Policy.

THE
**Massachusetts
 BENEFIT
 LIFE
 ASSOCIATION.**

Is the first Insurance Company in the
 United States to issue such a policy.

**The Largest and Strongest
 Natural-Premium Insurance Co.
 of New England.**

35,000 POLICY HOLDERS.

\$1,100,000 CASH SURPLUS.

\$9,000,000 PAID IN LOSSES.

Splendid Openings for Energetic Men to Act as Special,
 General and State Agents.

GEO. A. LITCHFIELD, Pres., 53 State St., Boston.

If you want **FRENCH BOOKS**, or books
 of any description—School Books, Standard
 Books, Novels, etc.—send to **WILLIAM R.
 JENKINS, Publisher and Importer, 851
 and 853 SIXTH AVENUE (48th Street),
 NEW YORK.** Catalogue on application.

Importations promptly made.

American Magazines, Newspapers, and Journals

The *Cosmopolitan* @ \$1.50 per year. Best magazine
 issued in America. The *Division Visitor*, @ 50 cents
 per year. Best non-partisan and non-sectarian tem-
 perance paper. Ask us to quote on your wants. Mention
 Nation.

AMERICAN PRINTING AND NEWS COMPANY
 1111 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE W. T. KEENER CO.,**MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.**

No. 96 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Western Agents for Gould's Illustrated Unabridged
 Dictionary of the Medical and Biological Sciences.
 Catalogues, and announcements of new books sent
 gratis to any address upon application.

KOEHLER, NEUMANN & CO., Foreign Booksel-
 lers and Import-
 ers, 140A Tremont Street Boston, Mass. Subscriptions
 to Periodicals. Regular importations from Leipzig,
 Paris, London, etc. Tauchnitz British Authors, etc.

40c. each.—Pascal's 'Provincial Letters,'
 St. Athanasius's 'Orations,' Tertullian's 'Apo-
 logy,' Wall's 'Infant Baptism,' Paley's 'Works.' Mailed
 promptly. PRATT, 6th Ave. and 12th St., N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS, VOLS., AND SETS
 of the Nation bought, sold, and exchanged—a com-
 plete set of the Nation now ready—by A. S. CLARK, 34
 Park Row, N. Y. Catalogue No. 38 ready.

H. WILLIAMS, 105 WEST 10TH ST.,
 N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals.
 Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For
 price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGER,
 Schobart, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE

**Atlantic Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

New York, January 28d, 1894.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter
 of the Company, submit the following State-
 ment of its affairs on the 31st of December,
 1893.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st
 January, 1893, to 31st December, 1893. \$3,193,868 16
 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
 January, 1893. 1,403,200 31
 Total Marine Premiums. \$4,597,068 47

Premiums marked off from 1st January,
 1893, to 31st December, 1893. \$3,490,552 70

Losses paid during the
 same period. \$1,892,970 00

Returns of Pre-
 miums and Ex-
 penses. \$711,138 89

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New York
 Stock: City Banks and other Stocks. \$7,993,453 00
 Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise. 1,652,000 00
 Real Estate and Claims due the Compa-
 ny, estimated at. 1,086,828 74
 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable. 1,117,174 29
 Cash in Bank. 202,600 46

Amount. \$12,053,055 49

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates
 of profit will be paid to the holders thereof or their
 legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the sixth
 of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1889 will
 be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their
 legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth
 of February next, from which date all interest thereon
 will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time
 of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the
 net earned premiums of the Company for the year
 ending 31st December, 1893, for which certificates will
 be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, George Bliss, Anson W. Hard,
 W. H. H. Moore, John L. Riker, Isaac Bell,
 A. A. Raven, C. A. Hand, Gustav Amsinck,
 Jos. H. Chapman, John D. Hewlett, Joseph Agostini,
 James Low, Chas. P. Burdett, Vernon H. Brown,
 William Sturgis, N. Denton Smith, C. de Thomsen,
 Jas. G. De Forest, C. H. Marshall, Leander N. Lovell,
 Wm. Degroot, Chas. D. Leverich, Everett Frazar,
 William H. Webb, Edw. Floyd Jones, Wm. B. Boulton,
 Horace Gray, George H. Macy, Geo. W. Quintard,
 Henry E. Hawley, Lawrence Turnure, Paul L. Thebaud,
 Wm. E. Dodge, Wald. P. Brown.

J. D. JONES, President.

W. H. H. MOORE, Vice President.

A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice President.

**KNABE
PIANOS**

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP,
AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, New York,
 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 5th Ave., near 20th St.
 Washington, 817 Market Space.

GOLDEN SCEPTRE.

PERFECTION FOR THE PIPE.

Send 40 cents for 4-oz. sample to

SURBRUG, 159 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

Educational.

(Continued from page 44.)

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 3606 Powelton Ave.
MISS BARDWELL'S HOME AND
Day School will reopen Sept. 25, 1894. Limited
number of boarding pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2045 Walnut St.
WEST WALNUT STREET SEMI-
nary for Young Ladies. 28th year. Is provided
for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic,
and Preparatory Departments; also in Music, Art, and
Elocution. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence, 26 Cabot Street.
MISS MARY C. WHEELER'S PRE-
paratory, Collegiate, and Art School reopens Octo-
ber 3, 1894. Certificate admits to Brown University,
Smith and Wellesley Colleges. College Professors in
Collegiate Department. Art School prepares for Paris
studios. Limited number of boarding pupils.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEX-
es.—Founded in 1784. Excellent Home. Students
from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in
English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art.
Address AUGUSTINE JONES, L.L.B.

VERMONT, Burlington.
BISHOP HOPKINS HALL.
Under supervision of Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D.
Miss EDITH M. CLARK, Principal.
H. H. ROSS, A.M., Bus. Mgr.
Superior Boarding School for young ladies. Catalogues.

VERMONT, Burlington.
VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTI-
TUTE.—Under supervision of Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall,
D.D. Boys' Boarding School. Military Drill. Certifi-
cate admits to College. Business course. Forty-five
boys. Catalogue. H. H. ROSS, A.M., Principal.

VIRGINIA, 3 miles west of Alexandria.
EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-
GINIA.—For Boys. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A., Prin-
cipal. Catalogues sent. Next annual session opens
Sept. 26, 1894.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.
NORFOLK ACADEMY FOR BOYS.—
Prepares for Un. of Va., J. H. Un., U. S. Mil. and
Naval Academies, Schools of Science.
ROBERT W. TUNSTALL, B.A., Principal.

VIRGINIA, Staunton.
FOR CATALOGUES OF THE WES-
LEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, apply to
W. W. ROBERTSON, President.

VIRGINIA, Suffolk.
SUFFOLK MILITARY ACADEMY.
1875-1894. Equipped with Scientific Apparatus,
Engineering Instruments, and handsome Cadet Rifles.
Cadets from 6 States. Splendid winter climate. For
Illustrated Catalogue, address JOSEPH KING, A.M., Prin.

ENGLAND, Bournemouth.
ASCHAM SCHOOL.—The Rev. G. H.
WEST, D.D., Head Master. Well-known Prepara-
tory School in this lovely spot on the South Coast.
Noted for its dry and sunny climate. Special care of
health. Games made a great point. Masters, Universi-
ty Honor-men and Athletes. American boys taken
charge of during holidays. Highest American and Eng-
lish references.

GERMANY, Berlin.
PLEASANT HOME for Young Girls
wishing to study Music, Art, or the Language in
Berlin, Germany. Free chaperonage to Europe during
September. For circulars address Miss CORA HUNT,
31 Crest Ave., Beaumont, Mass., or MIRIAM COYRIERE,
Teachers' Agency, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SWITZERLAND, Geneva.
REFINED FRENCH HOME, preparing
young ladies for high society. The study of French
carefully and successfully followed; great facilities for
Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.
Mlle. LASSALLE, Chemin du Nant, Genève.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop
Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation.
Special studies may be taken, or a full collegiate course.
For Catalogue, address Miss E. W. BOYD, Prin.

LOCKWOOD HOUSE.—Home for 6 boys,
GREYSTONE.—For younger boys. Preparation
for College. Family influences. Refined surroundings.
Gymnasium. ALFRED COLBURN ARNOLD, Short Hills, N. J.

CIRCULARS of Best Schools, with Advice,
free to parents. Teachers supplied for Colleges
and Schools without charge. KERR & HUYSSON,
UNION SCHOOL BUREAU, 2 W. 14th St., N. Y.

*Educational.***The Siglar School,**

Newburgh-on-Hudson, N. Y.

\$600 a year—no extras.

Thirty boys.

The thirty-second school

year begins September 18, I know about bringing up boys.
1894.

The picture shows how we go here. My pamphlet discusses it
to our athletic grounds after- fully, and also describes the
noons when the weather per- best school I know of for young
mits. I put it here to get your boys; yes, for any boy of good
attention to my school. stuff, not badly spoiled. Write

If you have a young boy, for the pamphlet.
now is your time to read what HENRY W. SIGLAR.

**SELWYN HALL,**

READING, PA.

A MILITARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

If you are seeking a School where your boy will receive a careful training, your attention is
invited to the advantages of Selwyn Hall. Situated in a most beautiful and healthful portion
of Pennsylvania, it is easily reached from the large cities of the Atlantic Seaboard, and also
from the West and South. The entire income of the school is expended for the benefit of its
pupils in current expenses and improvements.

The BISHOP of PENNSYLVANIA writes: "I have had intimate knowledge of the condition of this school
through the twenty years of its existence, and I feel no hesitation in saying that it has never been more
worthy of patronage than now. Its discipline, its instruction, its comforts, its healthfulness, its influence
on the character of its pupils are all admirable."

"The HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD of Delaware, Ambassador to England, writes: "It gives me pleasure to
affirm my high opinion of Dr. Samuel W. Murphy's capacity as an instructor, and fitness to control and
educate boys. As my own son and the sons of my friends have been his pupils, I am the better enabled to
bear this testimony."

The HON. GEORGE W. PECK, Governor of Wisconsin, writes: "The improvement of my son while under
the charge of Dr. S. W. Murphy for two years has been all that I could wish. I have no fear but that the
boys who go out from under his charge will be young gentlemen, with an education that will be of use to
them through life. The military part of the instruction is doing all of the scholars good, making them
prompt, obedient, and balanced, in fact gentlemen as well as scholars."

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Penn., writes: "I am entirely familiar
with the record of the students whom Dr. S. W. Murphy has sent to the University of Pennsylvania. It
gives me much pleasure to say that they were thoroughly well prepared at their entrance examinations, and
that they proved themselves excellent scholars throughout their course at the University."

The REV. GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, D.D., LL.D., President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., writes:
"It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity of testifying to the high character of Dr. Murphy
as a teacher and disciplinarian. The students sent to Trinity by Dr. Murphy have done credit to his work
by their exemplary conduct, gentlemanly bearing, and good scholarship."

For full information and Catalogue of Selwyn Hall, apply to
DR. SAM'L W. MURPHY, A.M., Head Master.

Berlin, Germany.**GOOD PRIVATE PENSION.**

Location convenient, table excellent; terms mode-
rate; special summer rates; good facilities for learning
German. Reference, by permission, to Miss Ellen C.
Pierson, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

FRI. P. BECK, Hallesche Str., 20.

The Thorough Instruction given at Duncan's
Davenport Business College, Davenport, Iowa,
is verified by more than 100 Banks using their students.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
50TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the
Government Academies and Business. U. S. Army offi-
cer detailed at Riverview by Secretary of War.

BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

THE SEMINARY, Mt. Carroll, Ill., with
Conservatory of Music and School of Art, now in
42d year since incorporated. Send for free Oread.

(Continued on next page.)

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., 5 & 7 E. 16th St., N.Y.

can completely fill at the lowest rates all orders for School and Miscellaneous Books
wherever published and promptly forward same in a single shipment. Supplying
schools with books a specialty. Catalogues of and Estimates for School and Library
Books on application.

Educational.

Museum of Fine Arts

Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Nineteenth year will open October 1, 1894.

Instruction in drawing from the cast and from life, in painting, modelling, and decorative design, and also in artistic anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, and Philip Hale (Drawing and Painting); Mrs. William Stone (Decorative Design); B. L. Pratt (Modelling); G. H. Monks, M.D. (Anatomy); and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the Museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

University of Virginia,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Session begins 15th Sept. Full equipment and corps of instructors in Academic, Engineering, Law, and Medical Departments. Excellent climate. New Gymnasium, with baths free to all students. For catalogues, address

WM. M. THORNTON, LL.D., Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE

Chester, Pa. 33d year begins Sept. 19.

Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B.S.), Arts (A.B.). Preparatory Courses in English and Classics. Catalogues of Mr. GEO. B. STERLING, 31 East 17th St., City. Col. C. E. HYATT, Pres.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 26. For circulars and reports apply to Principals. OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

HOWARD SEMINARY,

West Bridgewater, Mass.

An excellent home school for girls, limited to 50. For full particulars and illustrated circular, address HORACE M. WILLARD, Sec.D., Principal.

THE THAYER ACADEMY,

BRAINTREE, MASS.

First term, eighteenth year, begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. It is expected that the new Chemical and Physical Laboratories and the Gymnasium—one for girls and one for boys—will then be opened. Address the Headmaster, South Braintree, Mass.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

NATICK, MASS.

Seventeen miles from Boston. Students carefully prepared for Wellesley and other colleges. Number limited. Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, }

NORWOOD INSTITUTE.

A School for Girls. Full Academic Course. Complete School of Modern Languages. Best advantages in Music, Art, and Elocution. Special preparation for any college. Opens Sept. 27. Address Mrs. W. D. CABELL, 1435 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Unexcelled as a College Preparatory School. Now represented by its graduates in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Lehigh, Lafayette, Trinity, Univ. of Pa., and West Point. 24th year begins Sept. 19. JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Principal.

THE KIRKLAND SCHOOL.

38 and 40 Scott St., Chicago. Principals, Miss KIRKLAND and Mrs. ADAMS. A department for boarding pupils has been added. Term begins Sept. 19. Girls prepared for College.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

MANLIUS, N. Y.

Next term begins Sept. 19, 1894. Apply to Wm. VERBECK, President.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,

Aurora, N. Y.

Three Full Courses of Study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins September 19, 1894. Send for Catalogue.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 4. Kindergarten October 10. Fifteenth year.

Teachers, etc.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Teacher of experience and best credentials will instruct a few advanced pupils (either sex), singly or in small classes. Prefers vicinity of some large Eastern city or town. Address M. R., Nation.

A TEACHER OF ENGLISH LITERATURE and History wishes a position in a college or school. Address Miss S., in care of Professor Hiram Corson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Graduate Univ. of Penn., seeks engagement to travel with invalid or youth. Best of references. Address KITTREDGE, care of Nation.

AN EASTERN COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR is prepared to receive into his family a pupil requiring rapid and accurate classical training. Address CLASSICS, the Nation, N. Y. City.

A Ph.D. OF JOHN'S HOPKINS DESIRES a position as teacher of English in a college. Address, C. P., 1910 Whittis Ave., Austin, Tex.

H. W. BUNN, TUTOR FOR YALE, Richmond Hill, L. I.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

School Agencies.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Place, Boston; 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago; 32 Church Street, Toronto; 803 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.; 1204 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary should address C. B. REUGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE ALBERT TEACHERS' AGENCY has filled over 1,800 positions, more than half within the last two years. High class vacancies now for September. New handbook sent free. C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 159 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1853. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

THE BRIDGE TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 110 Tremont St., Boston, and 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Agency Manual free to any address.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Bureau. Miss GRACE POWERS THOMAS, M'G., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells that is something, but if you about them That it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

At One School Books Store of all publishers
New Secondhand Reduced Prices
Complete Catalogue Free

Arthur Hinds & Company

A PARTIAL LIST

OF THE

Educational Publications

Relating to English Literature

OF

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Riverside Primer and Reader.

A stepping-stone to good literature. In strong paper covers, with cloth back, 25 cents; in strong cloth binding, 30 cents.

Riverside Literature Series.

Over seventy numbers already published, containing complete masterpieces from the writings of LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, HOLMES, IRVING, WHITTIER, LOWELL, HAWTHORNE, and other eminent authors. With Introductions, Portraits, Biographical and Historical Sketches and Notes. Adapted for use in Primary, Grammar, and High Schools. Regular single numbers, 15 cents each.

Masterpieces of American Literature.

Complete Prose and Poetical Selections from the Works of IRVING, BRYANT, FRANKLIN, HOLMES, HAWTHORNE, WHITTIER, THOREAU, O'REILLY, LOWELL, EMERSON, WEBSTER, EVERETT, and LONGFELLOW. With a Portrait and Biographical Sketch of each Author. Adapted for use in Grammar Schools, High Schools, and Academies as a Reading Book and as a Text-book in American Literature. Price \$1.00.

American Prose.

Selections from the writings of HAWTHORNE, IRVING, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, HOLMES, LOWELL, and EMERSON. Arranged by H. E. Scudder. \$1.00.

American Poems.

Selections from the writings of LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, BRYANT, HOLMES, LOWELL, and EMERSON. Arranged by H. E. Scudder. \$1.00.

Modern Classics.

A SCHOOL LIBRARY of the choicest quality for \$11.50. 34 volumes, neatly bound in cloth. Each volume, 40 cents.

Primer of American Literature.

By C. F. RICHARDSON. Revised edition. 30 cents.

Rolf's Student's Series

OF STANDARD ENGLISH POEMS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Copious explanatory and critical notes, numerous illustrations.

1. SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE, and 8 other volumes. Price to teachers for examination, 33 cents each.

Riverside Song Book.

Containing classic American Poems set to Standard music. Paper, 30 cents; boards, 40 cents.

Civil Government.

In the Light of Its Origins. By JOHN FISKE. With Bibliographical notes and questions on the text and for further investigation. \$1.00.

Literary Landmarks.

A Guide to Good Reading for Young People, and Teachers' Assistant. With Charts and Original Designs, and a list of the best books which cover the necessities of School Libraries, Teachers' Books, and Children's Reading. By MARY E. BURT. Teachers' price, 64 cents.

Catalogues and circulars, containing descriptions of the above books and of many others, sent on application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

4 Park Street, Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

28 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

ADDRESS ON IMPROVING THE MEMORY
MAILED FOR TEN CENTS
MEMORY LIBRARY 242 BROADWAY NEW YORK

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

By Rev. WILLIAM H. CARWARDINE. 25 cents, postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

PAPER BY THE POUND and envelopes. Greater quantity, lower price than by quire. Samples, all grades, prices marked, on receipt of 10c. WM. R. JENKINS, fine stationery, 851-53 Sixth Ave. (48th St.), N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES

at Schermerhorn's, 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

September Atlantic

Contains, among other attractions,

The Kidnapped Bride.

MRS. CATHERWOOD.

Tante Catrinette.

MRS. KATE CHOPIN.

The Religion of Gotama Buddha.

WILLIAM DAVIES.

A Morning at the Old Sugar-Mill.

BRADFORD TORREY.

An Enterprising Scholar.

HARRIET WATERS PRESTON.
LOUISE DODGE.

A Reading in the Letters of John Keats.

LEON H. VINCENT.

Rus in Urbe.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

The New Storm and Stress in Germany.

KUNO FRANCKE.

An Onondaga Mother and Child.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

Old Boston Mary: A Remembrance.

JOSIAH FLYNT.

From the Reports of the Plato Club.

HERBERT AUSTIN AIKINS.

\$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.



History for Ready Reference

AND
TOPICAL READING.

By J. N. LARNED.

C. A. NICHOLS CO., PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"This magnificent work is at once a convenience and a delight, and the reader in turning over its pages wonders why it was never before attempted. While it is history in its completest form, it is not history compiled and remoulded to display the style or to suit the ideas and prejudices of any one man, but history as related by the great historians themselves. . . ."—*Boston Transcript*.

ESTABLISHED 1858

H. H. UPHAM & CO.
MEMORIAL TABLETS
IN BRASS AND BRONZE

54 South Fifth Ave. near Bleecker St.
NEW YORK

FOR SALE.

Good Things from Life, Vols. 1-8, cloth, gilt. . . \$10 00
International Chess Magazine, Vols. 1-3, cloth. . . 4 50
Short Stories, Vols. 2-9, cloth. . . 4 50
The Caterer (Phil.), Vols. 1-3, cloth. . . 4 50
H. WILLIAMS, 195 West 10th St., N. Y.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS' NEW BOOKS.

FANCIFUL TALES.

By FRANK R. STOCKTON. Edited with Notes for use in Schools by Julia Elizabeth Langworthy, Chicago Public Schools. With an Introduction by Mary E. Burt. 135 pages, 4 full-page illustrations. Cloth, price 50 cents, net.

"Old Pipes and the Dryad," "The Been Man of Orn," "The Clocks of Rondaine," "The Griffin and the Minor Canon," and "The Christmas Truants," are the stories which make the book. They are much akin to the old classical myth and folk lore, and can be easily read by children from eight to ten years old. Each breathes the true spirit of childhood. Good-natured merriment and the spontaneous laughter of a normal growth are here found as factors in education. The ethical qualities of the book will recommend it to all.

PROF. GEORGE T. LADD'S

PSYCHOLOGY : DESCRIPTIVE
AND EXPLANATORY. 8vo,
\$4.50.

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGICAL
PSYCHOLOGY. Illustrated.
8vo, \$2.00.

"I shall take pleasure in recommending Professor Ladd's new book on Psychology to my classes as a most thorough and exhaustive treatment of the subject."—Prof. JAMES H. HYSLOP of Columbia.

H. N. GARDINER, *Smith College*—"There can be, I think, but one opinion about the book by all competent critics. As an introduction to the study of physiological psychology, it is absolutely without a rival."

THE NATION—"For its purpose there is not a better text-book in the language."

A PRIMER OF PSYCHOLOGY.

By GEORGE T. LADD, Yale University. Ready soon. 75 cents net. An entirely new book by this eminent author, designed for elementary study in schools.

THE MAKING OF THE OHIO VALLEY STATES.

By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. Ready soon. \$1.50. A companion volume to the same author's "The Making of New England," "The Making of the Great West," and "The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies." Each \$1.50.

CIVILIZATION DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

Especially in Its Relation to Modern Civilization. By GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Yale University. 8vo, \$2.50.

This work may well rank with Guizot's, and will find a place beside that authority wherever it is known. A second edition has already been required, attesting the great favor with which it has been received.

Correspondence invited in regard to text-books in all departments. Catalogue sent free on request.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

153-157 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

NEW EDITION. READY SEPTEMBER 1.

Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.

This standard Grammar, as now revised and enlarged, is a complete text-book for Latin study. It expresses the leading principles of the language in simple terms for beginners, and also contains a full historical treatment of varying usages for advanced study. The whole book is thus designed as a handbook for continual use, not requiring to be supplemented by more comprehensive grammars. The historical feature is new.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

43-47 East 10th Street, New York.



USED IN HOSPITALS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

